

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 549.—VOL. XX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE NEW MINISTRY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

BEFORE we again address our readers all the new Ministers will have been re-elected, and the Parliament will have re-assembled. It is probable, also, that the country will have been informed, on the highest and best authority, what policy is to guide the Derby Administration. In this case we shall be enabled to judge whether the war of faction is to be renewed with its usual bitterness, and whether Lord Derby, hopeless of success for any measures which he may be induced to propose in an Assembly in which his party is known to be in a minority, will risk an immediate appeal to the country, or go out of office.

In this short interval it may be well to consider who and what are the opponents of the Administration, what bonds of union or causes of disunion exist among them, and what would in all probability be the effect upon the country of their success, either in driving Lord Derby and his friends from power, or in forcing him to a premature dissolution of Parliament. Lord Derby himself and all his principal colleagues have, as we remarked last week, laid more stress upon the fact that they are of necessity Ministers in default of any other competent or influential persons, than upon the fact that they have hitherto been the consistent opponents of free trade in corn. But the various parties who view the formation of the new Ministry with alarm insist, and, as it appears to us, with very questionable discretion and still more questionable fairness, that Lord Derby is Minister, not in default of others, but because he is a Protectionist, bound to restore Protection, or to make the attempt whenever he has the opportunity. But, in common justice, it should be remembered that Protection is a wide subject; that many persons who opposed Sir Robert Peel when he attempted to touch that sacred article in bucolic eyes, "corn," voted with, and otherwise supported him, in the reform of the Customs Tariff, which led the way for that final and greater change; and that all or nearly all of the gentlemen who are now associated with Lord

Derby, as well as Lord Derby himself, have taken no little pains to draw a distinction between doing and undoing—between disapprov-

ing of the repeal of the Corn-laws in 1846, and re-imposing the Corn-laws in 1852. To say nothing of the opinions of Lord Derby,



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.



THE WAR IN KAFFRARIA.—THE 74TH HIGHLANDERS ATTACKING MACOMO'S KAFFIRS AND THE HOTTENTOT BANDITTI, AT THE HEAD OF THE WATERLOO PASS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Henley—every one of whom has at times been accused by the ultra-Protectionists of abandoning Protection—there is scarcely a member of the Ministry who has not left himself a little door of escape from the grim fortress of Bread-tax. Mr. Herries himself—the “Giant Despair” of the party—the venerable Nestor of the old ideas—has relaxed. He is already thawing in the sunshine of the warm truth that has at last broken through the icy crust of his prejudice. Popular starvation is no longer the fetish that he has set up, and to which he would offer sacrifice; and, though he affirms his regret, his sorrow—nay, his profound and poignant grief, that the trade in corn is free, he takes especial care against pledging himself to any attempt to fetter it again. In short, the Ministry, collectively and individually, are so embarrassed by their past speeches in opposition, that they cannot make clean breasts of it all at once, and in plain terms confess a change of opinion; but it is obvious to all unbiassed and disinterested spectators, that, if left alone, they will run no risks to restore Protection, the Stuarts, or the Heptarchy. Lord Derby may have as sentimental a love for Protection as Lord John Manners has for James II., and may dislike free trade in corn as much as the noble Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests dislikes the immortal memory of William III., but both of them will cling to the established order of things. We should as soon think of accusing Lord John Manners of disaffection to the House of Hanover, because he has written verses in praise of the Stuarts, as of accusing Lord Derby of a wish to revolutionise the country by attempting the restoration of the Bread-tax, because he has expressed his sorrow that the tax was taken off. Bygones are bygones with both of the noble Lords, and with their colleagues also, or the broadest of all broad hints are no longer intelligible or serviceable in politics.

The Anti-Corn-law League, and its more prominent members, have certainly more right than any other party in Parliament or out of it to show a distrust of the present Administration; but—as the more sensible and prudent members of that once powerful confederation would be the first to admit—the existence of the League is a public evil, and ought only to be revived to avoid one still greater. Let the League be cautious, therefore, and avoid the beginnings of strife. Enough has been done to show that the old energies still survive, and that the old organisation is still attainable when a legitimate end is to be sought. The League should not thrust its fist into people's faces. A man may be willing to admit that two and two are not five; but if told with foul language and insulting menaces that he must do so on pain of the high displeasure and vengeance of another, who has no right to dictate to him, he is very apt to grow indignant, and to refuse acquiescence even in that which he knows to be true. If the League have any other objects in view than good government and an adherence to the sound commercial policy which Sir Robert Peel carried out, it will become as much a nuisance as it was once a benefit. There is, at all events, no necessity for any further action on its part at present—a fact of which it ought to be convinced by the discovery, which it has no doubt made by this time, that a party, with which it has never yet been able to coalesce, shows a determination to be as vigorous as itself in the game of opposition, before there is, in reality, anything to oppose. And this brings us to Lord John Russell and his supporters.

The ex-Premier, who threw up the Government in a huff, and raised a Free-trade issue when there was none in the pleadings, has already marshalled his adherents, and vaulted into the seat of Chief of her Majesty's Opposition. The League and the Radical members, Irish as well as English, led away by their own impetuosity, or by their fears that Lord Derby will do what he has said he will not do, will find themselves mere joints of the Whig tail; and if Lord John Russell is clever enough by himself, by Mr. Charles Villiers, or by some other member, whose course may not yet be chalked out for him, to raise a debate, of which the issue shall be a vote of want of confidence, the result will be that Lord Derby will resign, or that he will dissolve Parliament forthwith. In the first supposition we would ask the League, and all the Opposition who are not Whigs, what they would gain? They would, it is true, be assured that the Corn-laws would not be re-imposed—but of that they may be assured at present; and for this barren assurance we should have Sir Charles Wood again in office to mismanage the national finances, and shut his obstinate eyes against the public advantage—Lord Grey again in Downing-street, to offend and misgovern all our colonies;—and Lord John Russell taking another snooze of somnolent incapacity, varied by occasional starts of mischievous vigour. Is this a consummation so devoutly to be wished? And, in the more probable alternative of an immediate dissolution, forced upon Lord Derby by the factious opposition of antagonistic parties, united in nothing except in their hatred and mistrust of an untried Government, is there anything to be gained by those who have hitherto been considered the friends of a liberal, enlightened, and progressive policy? We think not. If compelled to dissolve Parliament by any factiousness, the Government would infallibly gain many votes; and, supposing it to be a Government desirable to defeat hereafter, the difficulty of defeating it would be proportionably increased.

Yet there are issues to be raised, which, if not quite so important as that of the re-establishment of the Corn-laws, are only second to it in their probable effects upon the prosperity and contentment of the country. Upon these points the new Ministry must be compelled to declare itself, if it do not immediately volunteer an exposition of its policy. If it should turn out that Sir John Pakington's views on the sugar question are those of the whole Government; that the opinions of Mr. Herries upon the Navigation Laws are those which Lord Derby is prepared to carry into effect; or that Lord Malmesbury's ideas of a great national poor-rate, and 'one great slough of British pauperism, as bad as that in which Ireland is plunged, are the ruling ideas of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby, and destined to receive their support—the sooner the facts are known, the better. An appeal to the country upon these points, and upon many others, would, in all probability, lead to the return of a Parliament with which a liberal and enlightened Government might safely work. But that the re-establishment of a Russell Administration would be the result of such an appeal, we as little believe as we do in the re-establishment of Protection. The country requires a government that shall be able to stand by its own merits, and not by the forbearance of its foes; that shall be supported by its own inherent health, vigour, and capacity; and that shall not, like the crazy cab-horse of the novelist, be only prevented from falling by the shafts of the vehicle to which it is attached. But whatever form opposition to the Derby Administration may be destined to assume—and we by no means assert that it will not merit and receive opposition from all the true friends of rational liberty and commercial common sense—we but express a general feeling, when we assert that the opposition commenced in the first place by the Grey-Russell Whigs, and in the second by the revived League, looks premature and injudicious. It is possible that a Derby Administration may not, but it is quite certain that a Russell Administration did not, prove a good one.

The Amazon fund now amounts to above £11,000. It will be kept open for about another month, and it is most probable that it will ultimately reach £12,000. The final disposal of it will be made on the 10th inst., by the united committees of Southampton and London. About 150 persons have to be assisted or supported by it; amongst them are 70 children and about 40 widows. About 30 of the children will be placed in orphan asylums. Mrs. Symonds, the widow of the commander of the Amazon, has declined assistance from the fund.

## THE WAR IN KAFFRARIA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the Sketch engraved upon the preceding page, accompanied by the following communication, detailing a very interesting episode of the war in Kaffraria:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CAMP BLINKWATER, NOV. 15, 1851.  
The united forces of the 1st and 2nd division having been for the greater part of the last month, and the beginning of this, engaged in a series of most arduous operations upon Kroomie and Blinkwater heights, and in the kloofs surrounding them, I take the earliest opportunity of sending you a Sketch of one of the most melancholy events that has occurred during the present war, and by far the most disastrous that has happened to the 1st division. It represents the 74th Highlanders, on the 6th of the present month, attacking the dangerous fastnesses at the head of the Waterkloof Pass (the impregnable stronghold of Macomo's Kaffirs and the Hottentot banditti who have joined him), on which occasion this tried and gallant regiment lost its brave Lieutenant-Colonel and two other officers, besides twelve men killed or dangerously wounded. At half-past four o'clock on the morning of the above day, Colonel Fordyce's brigade marched from their bivouac towards the head of the Waterkloof, the summit of the mountain range, along which they moved, being enveloped in clouds until shortly after sunrise, when they cleared off; the brigade was then formed in position, the 74th advanced to the forest in front of them, two companies entering it in skirmishing order, and the rest acting as supports and reserve. Nothing can exceed the difficult nature of this almost impracticable forest, the whole of which is studded with enormous masses of rock, forming insurmountable barricades, covered with dense underwood and fallen trees, affording a safe cover to the stealthy foe, and facilitating his deadly aim. The village at the edge of the wood, upon the left, having been rebuilt since the 24th of Nov., 1850, when it was destroyed by Lieut. King, of the 74th Highlanders, was again burnt by the same officer, with a party of four volunteers, and the skirmishers again thrown forward, Colonel Fordyce leading them in person through the bush; when, while giving his orders, he was shot through the body by a Hottentot concealed in a tree, and fell mortally wounded. He was immediately carried to the rear, and received medical assistance, but shortly afterwards expired. In the meantime the gallant regiment advanced to the very edge of the enemy's stronghold, from which, in answer to their fire, rose at intervals a light puff or two of blue smoke, and the fall of many a gallant soldier testified to the certainty of the enemy's aim. Lieut. Carey, a brave and promising young officer, was shot through the breast, and died soon afterwards, without speaking or betraying any sign of consciousness. The time I have chosen for my Sketch is the moment when, as he was serving ammunition to some of the men who had expended theirs, he received the fatal bullet. Some of the wounded are seen being borne on stretchers to the rear, and others still lying on the ground, groaning and calling for water. Lieutenant Gordon was wounded soon after, the ball passing through both thighs, fracturing the bone of the right one, and entering the body of a private near him, who, as well as his officer, died a few days subsequently. Late in the afternoon the troops were withdrawn from the bush, and made their bivouac upon the cold, damp ground upon the heights; where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the groans of those who were suffering from their wounds, all whose duty did not call them to exertion were soon buried in deep slumber, forgetful of the horrors of the day.

Operations were resumed the next day; but the severity of the weather compelled us to abandon the heights, and form our camp in the valley, at the junction of the Blinkwater with the Kat River, where we still remain, skirmishing frequently with the enemy's marauding parties, who make most daring, and, in some instances, successful attempts upon our cattle. I am, &c., T. BAINES.

We have intelligence this week from Cape Town to the 9th, and King William's Town to the 4th of January, from which we learn that at last affairs at the seat of war appear to have taken a more satisfactory turn, the Kaffirs having been, on more than one occasion, repulsed with great loss by our troops, and upwards of 27,000 head of cattle having been taken from them. The increased energy in the movement of the Government troops, the result of the arrival of reinforcements from home, had infused greater confidence among all classes, and it was generally rumoured that Sandilla was about to retire from the hostile position he has hitherto held. It was considered, however, that the home Government had not acted wisely in superseding Sir Harry Smith.

The casualties among our troops have been comparatively slight, but we regret to find that Major Wilmot, R.A., has fallen in an engagement with the enemy. The gallant officer was shot while leading on his men in an attack upon the enemy in the jungle of the Fish River, where, it is said, Sandilla has now taken shelter. The lamented deceased was amongst the bravest and most active officers in the field. On every occasion where hard and gallant service was demanded he distinguished himself.

According to the local papers, the Basuto tribes in the Orange River sovereignty were at the latest date (Dec. 22) disquieted and unsettled, in consequence of attacks made on them by reputed allies of the Government, the Plattberg Bastards and Barolongs. Previous to these attacks, the people of Moshesh were disposed to abstain from violence. Since then the farmers along the boundaries have suffered from the Basutos, who, on the 14th of December, attacked three waggons belonging to some trek-boers, and captured a number of cattle and horses. Two companies of the 45th, under Captain Parish, and a detachment of artillery, under Lieutenant Singer, have been stationed for the protection of the chief Marocco and the Barolong tribe; and Lieutenant Bourke and twenty-five of the Cape Corps have marched to Winburgh to enable the district farmers to return to their homes.

The *Natal Witness* of the 18th of December removes all doubts as to the reported loss of Mr. Thompson, who was at the head of the Zooloo contingent in the Sovereignty. He has returned with his forces, partly because they were not imperatively required, and partly because they had been afflicted with dysentery.

LAMARTINE AND NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—Baron Jerzmanowski, a colonel of the Polish lancers of the old Imperial Guard, has written to M. Lamartine, to correct, on his own authority as an eye-witness, several inaccuracies contained in M. Lamartine's recently published “History of the Restoration,” relating to the return from Elba. This is M. Lamartine's reply:—“I thank you for your rectifications, I will make use of them as of an irrefragable testimony. With regard to my judgment upon the institutions and the policy of Napoleon, it must necessarily differ from yours as widely as our points of view are different. I understand, and I honour, the fidelity of enthusiasm of a brave lieutenant for his general. Gratitude wears a bandage over his eyes as well as justice. But I, a man of another religion, love the independence of all nations, that I may have the right to love the independence of the nation of which I form a part. I desire morality even in glory; in short, I abhor despotism, and I must logically and from my heart judge with severity the man who was the most formidable instrument of despotism. Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my high consideration.—LAMARTINE.—Paris, March 4.”

THE TUILERIES.—The repairs and embellishments in the Tuileries are going on rapidly. All the apartments on the ground-floor, looking into the garden, are finished. The other rooms looking on the court, which were formerly occupied by the Queen, the Princess Marie, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, will be shortly ready. These last-named apartments, it is thought, will be appropriated for the private offices of the President of the Republic.

IMPIETY AND SUPERSTITION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The religious imposture called “Spiritual Rappings,” which seemed to have died away, has been revived in all its absurdity. On the evening of the 24th ult., a Dr. Scott lectured at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on “Spiritual Manifestations,” in the course of which he gave a most extraordinary history of his own experience, his unbelief at first, and then his conversion to the fith of the rappings, which was equal to that of St. Paul's miraculous conversion by an overpowering light from heaven, exceeding the brightness of the sun at noon-day, when all who were with him saw the light, but he alone heard the voice of the spirit. The *New York Herald* says that the narrative of Dr. Scott, who was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Harris, exceeds all belief, and is enough to “make each particular hair of the head stand on end, like the quills of the fretful porcupine.” The lecturer connected the rappings with the second coming of Christ, and said the spirit had informed him that these manifestations were destined by Heaven to prepare the way for the advent of the Messiah, which, according to the doctor, is at hand.

THE ENGLISH ABROAD.—The following is an extract of a letter from a British resident at Leghorn, dated Feb. 20, 1852:—“They are talking of making all the British take out permission from the police every six months, and some every three months, to remain here; and every time the permission is renewed there is about 5s. 6d. to pay, and every one of a family to have a separate one, which would come to a considerable tax. Their object is twofold:—First, to raise money to support the Austrians; and, second, to have it in their power to send any away when their leave is out. The old merchants who have been born and lived always here are quite indignant at this. There was a public meeting at the Consulate to-day about it.”

A man of the name of Crosse having been killed, and another of the name of Gauthier having had his leg broken, by the falling of a quantity of earth on the Western Railway of France, the Tribunal of Correctional Police tried certain parties connected with the railway for not taking the necessary precautions to prevent the occurrence of such an accident. Longé, the assistant-engineer, who had allowed the mass of earth to be undermined in an imprudent way, and two workmen, named Bois and Pœuf, who had done the undermining, were severely condemned to three months' imprisonment and 500 francs, and to pay 4000 francs damages to Gauthier. For the payment of the damages, M. Emile Peretie, director of the company, was declared civilly responsible.

Four of the rooms composing the Gallery Charles X., at the Louvre, Paris, have just been re-opened to the public. They are occupied with Grecian and Etruscan vases, Gallic vases, and the collection of antique terra cotta articles which has been recently formed.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, March 11, 1852.

Paris is just now in a serious mood, the religious services of Lent never having been—judging from the numbers who daily crowd every church, and the throng of equipages at the doors—more scrupulously attended. Few parties are given; and, in fine, everything is looking rather dull, save the beautiful weather, which, neither affected by religion or politics, is as clear, bright, and sunny as May. The Champs Elysées and Tuileries are even putting on a tender livery of green, but only to be nipped by the frost and cold which invariably follow the delicious warmth of a premature spring in Paris. In the meantime, the work of demolition and beautifying the city is rapidly going on. Some alterations are making on the Place de la Concorde which seem of more than doubtful taste; it was already so magnificently perfect.

Some antiquarian discoveries of the greatest interest have just taken place near the Palais des Thermes, hitherto generally supposed to have been constructed by Julian the Apostate. Some adepts, however—and among them Dulaure, the author of the celebrated “History of Paris”—had always entertained an opinion that the parsimonious habits of the crowned philosopher would have prevented him from entering into so costly an undertaking. The demolition of some houses, for the widening of the Rue des Mathurins St. Jacques, has led to the discovery of a stone employed in the construction of the foundations, which appears to have been the upper part of an altar. It is covered with stars very roughly carved, and on the frontispiece the half-effaced representation of the sun may be seen. Julian was a worshipper of the sun, and it is supposed that this image was placed by him in the palace constructed by his father Constantius, as the following half-obliterated inscription would seem to prove:—

Ho.. Q..Od Exerit .... AtiVm  
virtVs Constantii  
D..Vi ....olls Ornay.. Alt.. R..  
virtVs Juliani Caesaris.

The meaning of which is evidently this:—“This palace, built by Constantius, was ornamented with the divine image of the Sun by Julian Caesar.” More discoveries are expected as the demolitions proceed.

Among the buildings lately pulled down on the place du Carrouvel, preparatory to the termination of the Louvre, is the Hôtel Longueville, the residence of the beautiful Duchess of that name, celebrated for her support of the Fronde and her gallantries, as much as for her beauty. In the arched roof of one of the cellars two skeletons of a very large size, and in a perfect state of preservation, were discovered, and have since been the object of many discussions on the part of antiquarians, but *ad hoc sub judice lis est*. Another discovery was made close by the skeletons, more interesting in a literary point of view; namely, that of a box, in carved steel, embellished with gilded brass knobs, and containing several papers. Among them is an amatory epistle in verse, from the Prince de Marillac to the fair Duchess. The other papers are letters relating to the state of affairs at that time; some from the hand of the celebrated Turenne, with memorandums, &c. of the Prince de Conti, of great value to autograph collectors.

A very ingenious plan was lately resorted to by the Ministry of Police for the discovery and arrest of malefactors, chiefly *échappés* from the hulks, who were known to be domiciled in Paris, but who contrived to elude every attempt at detection. A late police decree authorised the strictest search, and hundreds of individuals, who had no visible means of existence, were sent from the capital; still a number of these *mauvais sujets* remained undiscovered, and the frequency of robberies and nightly outrages continued undiminished. Government at last hit on the plan of sending to the *bagnes* of Toulon and Brest for several of the turnkeys and gaolers of those great convict *dépôts*, to whom the persons of all their former prisoners were perfectly known. These functionaries, accompanied by a policeman in plain clothes, perambulated every part of Paris by day, and by night frequented all the theatres, from the Grand Opéra downwards, the low *cafés*, and wine-shops. It appears that no less than 400 of these desperadoes were recognised and re-transferred to their old quarters at Toulon. Some of these worthies had been carrying on schemes of swindling on a colossal scale, and more than one is described as having entered into large speculations on the Bourse. One of the most noted in the craft was known by the *soubriquet* of Pierre Mandrin, the name of that *celebrité* being conferred on account of his superiority and skill in assuming disguises. When arrested he was figuring as a Polish Count, and covered with expensive rings and jewellery. The career of this ruffian presents many features of interest. In 1839, while undergoing an imprisonment of two years for robbery, he attempted to make his escape by murdering the gaoler: he failed, however, and was sent to the galleys for twenty years. In 1848 he succeeded in making his escape from Brest, and, notwithstanding the greatest exertions on the part of the police, he succeeded in crossing the whole of France, and gaining Belgium, where he remained for some time. Owing to the persecutions of the Belgian police, he subsequently returned to France. He was so unfortunate as to be captured in the very act of breaking into a house at Besançon, but his prodigious activity enabled him to escape while on his way to prison, and he came to Paris. Being possessed of some money he resolved to abandon his evil courses, and set up in the Rue Rambuteau a greengrocer's shop, which went on thriving for some time. But such an inactive life was insupportable to him, and he broke up his trading establishment to re-sume the exciting pursuits he had abandoned. Several robberies committed with consummate skill soon informed the police of the presence in Paris of some great master of the art of M. ercury. The most experienced officers were accordingly sent out, but they made no capture until a few days since, when one of the Toulon gaolers above mentioned fancied he recollected the convict under the features of an elegantly-attired *lion* on the Boulevard des Italiens. A few hours afterwards the luckless *échappé* was safely lodged at the Conciergerie. At his lodgings, besides the usual housebreaking implements, a complete assortment of costumes of every kind was discovered—from that of the dandy of the first water to the blouse of the artisan. It is remarked, however, that, notwithstanding the wholesale removal of so many of this dangerous class, the number of nightly crimes and robberies was never greater than at present.

## FRANCE.

All the elections throughout the country of “Deputies in the Legislative Body,” as they are to be officially designated, have resulted, with but five or six exceptions, in favour of the Government candidates, and the first session both of the Senate and the Legislative Body has been summoned for the 29th inst. Meanwhile, as if the sham character of these pseudo-legislative chambers were not sufficiently manifest already, the “Prince-President” continues by his decrees and *impromptu* organic laws to overturn and remodel, in the fashion most agreeable to his own conceptions of autocratic government, the most important of the institutions of the State. This week the delicate and difficult question of the constitution of the University of France and of Public Instruction is the principal subject upon which his decretal legislation is brought to bear; and by it the irremovability of the Professors—as in the case of the Judges noticed last week—is put an end to, and thus their entire dependance upon the Government made certain. According to the decree on the subject which was published on Wednesday, the President of the Republic appoints and revokes at will the members of the Superior Council, the inspectors-general, the rectors, and the professors of faculties. The Superior Council is composed of three senators, three councillors of state, five archbishops or bishops, three members of the Court of Cassation, five members of the Institut, eight inspectors-general, and two members of free instruction. The members are nominated for a year, and are presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction. A new plan of studies will be discussed during the next session. The preamble to the decree announces that it is only of a provisional character, preparatory to a complete re-organisation of the Ministerial Department of Public Instruction.

Another decree imposes upon every public functionary the necessity of taking an oath of allegiance, in accordance with Art. 14 of the Constitution; and orders that in case such oath is refused, or its terms modified in any way, the person so acting shall be considered as having given in his resignation. Special decrees, it is added, shall determine the mode in which the Ministers, members of the great bodies of the State, officers in the army and navy, magistrates, and functionaries shall take



the oath in question. The general impression on the public mind relative to this measure is that it is directed against General Cavaignac, whose alleged intention to appear in the new Chamber on its opening, protest against all that has occurred since the 2d December, refuse to take the oath, and then retire, has been already noticed:—

M. Billault, who is accused by his opponents of entertaining strong Socialist opinions on many subjects, has been appointed President of the Legislative Body. The appointment has excited some surprise. M. Billault had no seat in the last Assembly, though he was a member of the Constituent for the Loire-Inférieure. He had obtained considerable celebrity as an advocate at Nantes, and was member of the Council General of the Department in 1837, when two colleges of the department named him Deputy. He began his Parliamentary career in the ranks of the Opposition by a vehement speech on "electoral corruption," and another on the relations of France with foreign countries. His hostility to the Cabinet, and especially to what were then termed by the Opposition the "English tendencies" of M. Guizot, was incessant and uncompromising. In 1842 this was still more marked during the strong debates on the right of search; and in the subsequent session he skilfully and unscrupulously availed himself of the excitement occasioned by the Pritchard indemnity to denounce the Government. During M. Thiers' short Administration he was named Under-Secretary of State in the department of Commerce and Agriculture.

A body of rules and regulations relating to the Senate has been published by its President, Marshal Prince Jerome Bonaparte. They have been chiefly adopted from the rules of the old Legislative Assemblies, and embrace the different duties of the grand referendary, the secretary, and other officers. No one can have an employ in the Senate who is not a born or naturalised Frenchman, if he is not of age, or if he is more than seventy. The State messengers are to be chosen in preference from superior officers on the retired list who have been decorated, and for all the other posts officers of different ranks will also have the preference. Most of the functionaries and inferior employes of the old Chamber of Peers have received appointments in the Senate.

The last of the Emperor Napoleon's "Marshals of the Empire," Frederick Auguste Louis Viesse de Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, died at Venice, on the 2d instant, in the 78th year of his age.

Reports having been in circulation in the early part of the week, that serious differences had arisen between the President of the Republic and General St. Arnaud, the *Patrie* has published a "communicated note," which gives a formal denial to such statements. The same journal also declares, that the return of the French Ambassador from London, respecting which various rumours had been circulated, is entirely on private business, which may detain him about ten days.

On Monday last the President of the Republic gave a splendid dinner to the new English Ambassador, Lord Cowley, at which were present the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, Lord and Lady Poltmore, and Lord and Lady De Grey.

A hunting establishment, it is said, is about to be organised for the President.

M. Miot, ex-representative, has arrived at Havre, with 160 other persons condemned to transportation to Cayenne and Lambessa, in Algeria. They are to be taken by steam from Havre to Brest, whence they are to proceed to their destination.

#### SWITZERLAND.

It is understood in well-informed political circles, both in Paris and Berne, that the differences hitherto existing between the Federal Government and that of Louis Napoleon have for the present been settled in a manner more or less satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The question of the confiscated property of the celebrated hospitals of the Great St. Bernard and the Simplon has again been opened in consequence of the proposed further sale of the hospital lands. The *Paris Journal des Debats* publishes a letter from M. Clet, the delegate of the hospitals, to the Council of State of Valais, protesting against the sale of the lands. M. Clet's letter is dated Paris, Feb. 25, 1852. Appended to it is a copy of a protest made at Paris on the 5th of October last by M. Clet, and ratified by the Abbé Filliez, provost of the hospitals, against the sale which was then proposed. The protest states that all purchasers of the lands in question will be held liable to actions by the hospital for their restitution.

#### UNITED STATES.

The advices this week from New York are singularly barren of interest.

It is remarked as a proof of the general feeling of the country being little changed in favour of Kossuth's policy of intervention in the affairs of foreign states, that the birthday of Washington has been celebrated throughout the States this year with more than usual respect, owing to the almost universal belief that the safety and prosperity of the United States are absolutely dependent on the observance of his wise policy of non-intervention. Kossuth, however, still speaks away in the remote Western provinces, obtaining as much money as he can for the Hungarian cause! At the last date he was at Covington, in Kentucky. The German revolutionist, Kinkel, arrived from the provinces at New York on the 24th ult., and addressed a large meeting of his countrymen in favour of the national loan by which Germany is to be regenerated. He is about returning to Europe, with some thousands of dollars obtained by subscription.

The Congressional banquet in honour of Washington's birthday took place in Washington city on the evening of the 21st ult., and was well attended, considering the inclemency of the weather. Commodore Stockton presided, assisted by General Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Venable, of North Carolina. Mr. Crittenden's speech, reviewing the life, character, and services of General Washington—a field that afforded ample room for his peculiar talents—is generally spoken of as the marked feature of the evening. Gen. Scott, in answering for the army, very appropriately confined himself to that particular topic, declining to introduce political suggestions upon a purely professional theme.

At New York the same festival was observed on the 23d. The military were reviewed on the occasion; there were also a procession, fireworks, &c., and other festive displays, all winding up with a magnificent banquet in the evening.

The only feature of political news is the announcement that the Cabinet was engaged on the 24th in investigating serious charges against the Governor and Chief Justice of Mexico. The charges were of such a character as, if at all sustained, must lead to their abrupt dismissal.

The King of Sardinia has conferred the Cross of a Chevalier of the Military Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus on Doctor Granville, in consideration of his long and gratuitous service as physician to the Sardinian Legation in London.

**AN ANCIENT MONUMENT.**—On Friday week the workmen employed in the removal of the ruins of the Tower of Cockermouth Church discovered a portion of a monument erected to the memory of "Sir Richard de Lorne," supposed to have been a Knight Templar of the 12th or 13th century. In addition to the words we have quoted, the slab bears the representation of a key, and a cross-hilted sword of the description peculiar to the ages of chivalry.

**A PROTECTIONIST PASHA.**—The Pasha of Egypt, who is constructing a railway, has departed from the plan usually adopted in foreign countries when they first take up the railway system; namely, employing a large proportion of English workmen. He has seen the benefit which his own people might derive from the works, and has therefore employed English engineers only, leaving the manual labour to his own people.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.**—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Hampton Court Palace, before F. J. Manning, Esq., Coroner of her Majesty's Household, and a jury composed of the yeomen officers of the Palace, on the body of Miss Julia Gordon, aged 15 years, daughter of Lord Henry Gordon, residing at the Palace. It appeared that, on Saturday morning, Miss Gordon was perceived running out by the study enveloped in flames, with no other covering but her night-dress, which was partially burnt upwards. Her screams brought Lady Henry Gordon to her assistance, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not without suffering severely. The unfortunate young lady was so dreadfully burnt that she died on the following Monday morning, having lingered to then in great agony. It was stated that she was in the habit of sitting in the morning near the fire in the study, adjoining her bedroom, in her night-dress. Verdict, "Accidental death."

**JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.**—On Wednesday a paper was printed, by order of the House of Lords, showing the number of licenses granted by the Board of Trade, from Feb. 20, 1851, to the 24th ult., to joint stock companies to hold lands, tenements, &c. There are twenty-eight companies mentioned in the document, to each of which a grant for thirty-one years has been made to hold lands.

**ANNUITIES TO THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.**—From a return just printed, it appears that from March, 1834, to July, 1851, 6779 annuities were granted under the 3d Will. 4, c. 14, to the industrious classes connected with savings-banks and parochial societies, of which 1068 had fallen in. The annuities now payable were £115,345 1s.

The Marquis of Salisbury has given a second donation of £20 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.

A report was presented by the Committee of the London Union, and adopted at the ordinary monthly meeting held at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday. It states that, since the last meeting of the Union, an important revolution has taken place in the position of political parties in this country, which it is impossible to pass by wholly unnoticed, and then goes on to observe:—

"The Church is entitled to demand of those in authority, of whatever political party, justice and fair play, but cannot wear the livery or receive the wages of any. Above all, Churchmen should be aware of resting their hopes of the redress of grievances on the result of any political combinations whatever. The rights of the Church are not to be secured by the instrumentality of party, but by the union and co-operation of Churchmen of all parties."

"The committee feel it their duty to draw attention to that portion of Lord Derby's speech delivered in the House of Lords on Friday, the 27th of February, in which he alludes to the great questions of education and the Church."

"The language Lord Derby uses is of course somewhat indefinite. 'It is not, therefore, without considerable hesitation that the committee would venture to suggest that the prominent idea which Lord Derby entertained, in promising support to the Church, was the desire to maintain the Establishment in its external rights and property; and your committee cannot doubt in attributing to his Lordship the intention to advise the Crown to make a better use of its patronage than of late.'

"If this be below our wishes, the committee would urge that it be remembered that the duties of the Prime Minister relate rather to the external framework of the Church, considered as a society of this world, than to her internal organisation as a Divine institution; and that the same feelings which would prompt us to refuse dictation from the officers of the State in sacred things, should lead us to forbear from expecting advantages. It may not be amiss to draw attention to the remarkable words Lord Derby used respecting the interests of the Church beyond the limits of this country, words which can hardly import the creation of a Church establishment where the feelings of the community would be averse to it, and which, therefore, probably point to such measures for the colonies as we have already requested—measures of religious freedom and wholesome self-organisation; and the committee need not remind you that what is now created in the colonies must infallibly before long leave this country also. They think, therefore, that there is every encouragement to the plain duty of laying down a statement of Church grievances, and calling for redress."

"The committee think that principle and expediency demand that Church grievances should be separated into two classes—into those which are internal to the Church, and can only be duly settled by synodical action, and those which are external, and may be safely reformed by the Government of the day."

"Your committee consider that we cannot, without the grossest and most deplorable inconsistency, depart from this course, whatever temptation there may be to do so. With regard, therefore, to the greater and more important class of Church grievances, they hold that not merely no attempt should be made to redress them by the sole action of Parliament; but that any attempt made with the best intentions, and by the most favourably disposed Government, to redress them in this way, ought to meet with the most decided, though calm and temperate, opposition of churchmen. All such attempts should elicit but one reply—*Give us our Synods, and we will do it ourselves.*"

After condemning the provisions of the "Bill for Promoting Education in Manchester and Salford," now before Parliament, the report goes on to say:—

"Your committee believe that provisions of this character would not have found their way into any bill if the Synods of the Church had been permitted to deliberate upon the whole subject of national education, and to advise with Parliament thereupon."

"Our great want is Synodical action; and as a first step to it we ought immediately to ask for license for the convocations to make canons, and in the first instance to reform themselves. In this it is neither to be expected nor desired that any Ministry should take the initiative. It is the duty of the State to ascertain, before granting a demand involving a departure from existing practices, that the demand is general, and that it is made in such a spirit of moderation as may give promise that it shall be used for good and not for evil. It is our business that the demand be constantly repeated, above all, both in and out of Parliament. We must take no denial on the part of the Government of the day, as a final and complete refusal of justice. Denials, as politicians well know, are often the preliminary to concession, if they stir up to diligent and patient exertion."

"There are, however, things of no small importance which the Government may do for us at once. In the case of foreign chaplains, the Foreign Secretary might recognise the license of the Bishop of London, and take care to act in concert with him, and so prevent the recurrence of the evils which have caused so much scandal in the island of Madeira and elsewhere."

"As another specimen of what the Church may reasonably expect in the way of redressing actual grievances, the committee desires to specify interference on the part of British Consuls and other Government officials with the Oriental communions, by the attempt, unfortunately too successful, to draw away their members to a general Protestant body in the East, intended to connect various sects without any dogmatic profession."

"We may well also ask for certain changes in the administration of the Committee of Council on Education which would satisfy Churchmen. Where those who maintain the school desire it, we can see no valid reason why the management of the school should not be in the hands of the clergyman and the Bishop, and the schoolmaster be required to be a communicant. Your committee have much satisfaction in informing you that the Sub-Committee on Education is busily engaged in preparing a report in continuation of the special report of August, 1846. This report is intended to be published immediately, and a copy will be placed in the hands of all the members of the Union."

**APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.**—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. G. Black to Inch; the Rev. John Brown to Kirk-Andrew's-upon-Eden, Cumberland, with Beaumont; the Rev. Harry Corrie to Lankham, Suffolk; the Rev. John W. Davis to Throleigh, Devon. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Richard Bull to Dovercourt-cum-Harwich; the Rev. William Bull to Ramsey, Essex; the Rev. George Buckle to Twerton, Somerset; the Rev. William Wight to Harbury; the Rev. G. A. Tyler, M.A. (B.A. 1824), Trinity College, Oxford, to Langridge, Somerset; the Rev. H. Wood to Lyng, Somerset.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. William Cape, minor canon of Peterborough Cathedral, and late head master of the Cathedral Grammar-school, from the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough; the Rev. W. Harrison, vicar of St. Oswald's, Chester, from his pupils; the Rev. George Fitzroy Kelly, of St. John, Pembroke Dock, from the parishioners and congregation; the Rev. E. F. T. Ribbins, assistant curate and head master of the Grammar-school, Leek, from members of the congregation, and other friends; the Rev. H. S. Wright, late of Phillack and Gwithian, Cornwall, from the parishioners; the Rev. Francis Swainston, of Winchester, from his parishioners.

**LAMBETH CHURCH.**—The restoration which has been lately in progress at Lambeth Church having brought to notice the dilapidated state of the tombs of the Tradescants and of Elias Ashmole, some of the more energetic of the parishioners have undertaken to try and raise a subscription for their repair, for which purpose about £100 is required. The elder Tradescant came over from the Low Countries to England towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and was appointed by that Sovereign as her gardener. To him we are indebted for very many plants which he introduced into this country; and he proved that, by care and attention, almost every vegetable might be cultivated in this climate. The elder Tradescant was succeeded by his son, who died in 1662. The valuable collection formed by them passed, on their death, to Elias Ashmole, and, in 1680, was given by the latter to the University of Oxford.

**ST. PAUL'S, COVENT-GARDEN.**—On Tuesday the east front beneath the portico received further decoration by the erection of two elegant stained-glass windows. They have the novelty of being kept purposely light in appearance, so as to soften the glare without darkening the church. They are surrounded by a very rich glosol border, painted and stained on a crimson ground; and having on either side a margin of bright blue, which encloses a succession of apparently sunk panels, traversed by diagonal bands, the central point of intersection ornamented with a green rosette. Down the centre of each window is a rich scroll ornament, on a bright crimson ground. The ensemble, when under the influence of the noon-day sun, resembles a tastefully-arranged collection of rubies, emeralds, sapphires, topazes, &c. The expense will be defrayed by subscription amongst the parishioners, collected through Mr. Wilkinson, the churchwarden, who is indefatigably exerting himself to promote the general embellishment of this beautiful specimen of the skill of Inigo Jones.

**THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.**—It will be recollected that at the close of the Great Exhibition an authorisation was obtained from the Lords of the Treasury by the Board of Trade, for the expenditure of £5000 in purchasing a selection of objects calculated to serve as models for study in the different departments of manufactures. The choice of the best examples was entrusted to a committee, consisting of Mr. Cole, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Pugin, and Mr. Redgrave; and this committee, acting on the instructions received by it, has formed a very admirable and beautiful collection, which will henceforth be placed at the disposal of the different Government Schools of Design throughout the country.

On Saturday last Mr. M. Digby Wyatt gave a lecture on the Education of the Eye, at Weybridge, in aid of the Mechanics' Institute. He explained the structure of the eye, to show its capability of conveying education to the mind, by duly cultivating an observation of the various forms and other peculiarities of natural and artificial objects. The elements of form, perspective, light and shade, and colour, were illustrated by reference to a profusion of prints and drawings, mostly lent for the occasion by the Government School of Design. The utility of drawing-schools to all classes of the community was especially enforced by the lecturer.

At an adjourned meeting of the ironmasters of South Wales, held on Tuesday, at Morley's Hotel, the following decision was come to unanimously:—"That a general reduction of the make of iron, although in itself desirable, does not appear to this meeting, under existing circumstances, to be capable of being carried out by arrangement at the present time."

#### CLANDESTINE AND IRREGULAR MARRIAGES IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to the clergy of his diocese:—

London-House, March, 1852.

Rev. and dear Sir,—I am desirous of calling your attention to a matter which affects, not only the interests of individual clergymen, but the character of the Church, the peace of families, and the moral well-being of the community.

I allude to the practice of solemnizing marriages by banns between parties who are not resident in the parishes where the banns are published. This practice, it is evident, is not only unjust towards those of the clergy who exercise greater care in that respect, but is calculated to defeat the ends of those regulations, both of the canon and statute law, which are intended to prevent clandestine marriages. Within the last few years I have had my attention called to so many cases of clandestine marriages, solemnized between minors, in the churches of parishes in which neither they nor their parents or guardians were resident, that I feel it to be my duty to take some steps for preventing the continuance of what I cannot but regard as a great scandal to the Church, and as productive in many cases of great misery to particular families.

Many of the clergy, I am persuaded, are not aware, that in publishing banns, and solemnizing marriage without due inquiry as to the residence of the parties, they are offending against the law; and that the plea which is usually urged, of the difficulty of such inquiry, cannot be admitted. This has been again and again declared by the most eminent and learned expounders of the law.

Lord Eldon (Nicholson v. Squire, 16 Ves. 260) said:—

"With regard to the clergyman, a notion seems to prevail that everything is correct, if, a paper describing the parties between whom banns are to be published being handed up to the clergyman in the usual manner during the service, he publishes them without more. It is true that a marriage by banns is good, though neither of the parties was resident in the parish; but, if a clergyman, not using due diligence, marries persons neither of whom is resident in the parish, he is liable at least to ecclesiastical censure, perhaps to other consequences. It has been uniformly said, especially as to marriages in London, that the clergyman cannot possibly ascertain where the parties are resident; but that is an objection which a court before whom the consideration of it may come cannot possibly hear. The act of Parliament has given the means of making the inquiry, and, if the means provided are not sufficient, it is not a valid excuse to the clergyman who has not used those means, that he could not find out where the parties were resident, or either of them. If he has used the means given to him, and was misled, he is excusable; but he can never excuse himself if no inquiry was made. The habit of taking the description of the parties in this loose way makes it very excusable in the individual clergyman; but that is not the notice intended by the act of Parliament, which has a clause expressly requiring that no parson, vicar, minister, or curate shall be obliged to publish banns, unless the persons to be married shall, seven days at least before the time required for the first publication of such banns, respectively deliver, or cause to be delivered, to such parson, &c., a notice in writing of their true christian and surnames, and (not of the parish, but) of the house or houses of their respective abodes within such parish, &c., and of the time during which they have dwelt, inhabited, or lodged in such house or houses respectively. The clergyman, therefore, has only to repair to the house in which they are represented to have lived, and to inform himself whether the statement is true."

Again, in the case of *Priestly v. Lamb* (6 Ves. 421), he says:—

"I know that this subject is carried on with a negligence and carelessness that draws in gentlemen of good intentions, and I feel that it may be very difficult in this great town, with all possible diligence, to execute this duty as effectually as the law seems to require that they should execute it; but where a case has occurred in which it is clear that if any one of the parties had done what the law required of all of them this marriage could not have taken place, I must say it amounts to a criminality which I hope will not occur in future."

The learned Dean of the Arches, in the case of *Wynn v. Davies and Weaver* (Curtis 69), admitted articles against a clergyman, for having frequently published banns of marriage between persons described in such banns as of or belonging to his parish, although at the time of such publication neither of them was resident in nor belonging to the said parish, by reason whereof the marriages had in his parish been much more numerous than they would have been had the same been solemnized between persons only of his said parish; and the following remarks were made by the learned Judge:—

"It is true that the law is not imperative upon a clergyman to require seven days' notice before he publishes the banns, nor would he be punishable for publishing the banns without that particular notice on the expiration of the seven days; but, if he chooses to dispense with that notice which he is entitled to require, and if it should turn out that the parties are not entitled to have the banns published in his parish, he must take upon himself the consequences of his own neglect to do that which the law has provided for his security; he cannot be allowed to shelter himself under the excuse that he was ignorant of the fact of their non-residence in his parish, when he might and ought to have inquired into the fact."

The Legislature has authorised the minister to require seven days' notice of the publication of banns, for the express purpose of giving him time to inquire; and not only so, but he may inquire at any time before the last publication, so that there is time enough for him to make such inquiry, either himself or by some other person.

After consultation with several incumbents, I am satisfied that it is in the power of every parochial clergyman, if not altogether to prevent the irregularity complained of, yet greatly to diminish the frequency of its occurrence, by adopting the following regulations:—

1. That a banns book be kept, in which the residence of each party whose banns are to be published may be entered, specifying the street, and the number of the house.
2. That at some time before the first publication of the banns, or at all events before the last, due inquiry be made as to the fact of such residence.
3. That a copy of the entry which is to be made in the register be written in full before the marriage is solemnized (excepting, of course, the signatures); a precaution which I have reason to believe has prevented the solemnization of marriage within the forbidden degrees.

I need hardly remind you that the efficiency of these precautions will depend upon their being generally practised. If the laxity complained of be suffered to continue in some parishes, while it is restrained in others, it is obvious, not only that facilities will still be afforded for clandestine marriages, but that the clergymen who neglect the provisions of the law will be gainers at the expense of those who observe them, than which nothing can be more unfair.

Commending the matter to your serious consideration,

I remain, reverend and dear sir, your faithful friend,

C. J. LONDON.

Colonel King, of Stretton Hall, met with a severe accident while hunting with his Grace the Duke of Rutland's hounds on Saturday last. While crossing a foot wooden bridge, near Sproxton Thorns, the horse's feet slipped from under him, and both were precipitated into the ditch. Although the horse did not fall upon him, Colonel King received severe bruises on the head, one or two of his ribs were broken, and he was otherwise much shaken. He was immediately taken to the Castle, where he was attended by Mr. Thomas Douglass, surgeon, of Knipston, who applied every remedy which the case required.

**LAMBING EXTRAORDINARY.**—Mr. Hall, of Sibthorpe, has a ewe which produced him five fine lambs on Monday morning last. The dam and her united produce, the whole of which she suckles, are doing well, and there is every probability that with a little assistance all will be reared. This is the only instance on record of more than four at a birth from one ewe. They consist of two males and three females.

**REGISTERED DOCUMENTS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.**—It appears by a Parliamentary return, printed on Tuesday, that there were received by the Treasury 22,288 registered documents in 1830; 28,390 in 1840; and 25,924 in 1850. The reduction in 1850 is accounted for by the discontinuance of useless forms, and an improved system of arrangement.

**SHIPS' BOATS FOR SMALL TRADING VESSELS, COASTERS, AND STRAINERS.**—A general order communicates certain relaxations by the Board of Trade of the new legal requirements as to boats. It appears that, as regards vessels or steamers carrying passengers, they are still required to have the number of boats specified in the act. 1. Sailing-vessels not exceeding 150 tons may substitute one efficient boat for carrying the crew; and colliers a "dingy." 2. As to steam-ships, if they carry the larger number of boats, their cubic contents may be spread over the whole. 3. For boats of both steam and sailing ships measurement to be taken outside for length and breadth, inside for depth, measuring from the top of the wash strake.

**SWINGING THE "GREAT BRITAIN."**—On Monday this splendid craft left the quay at Liverpool, at which she had been for some weeks lying, for the purpose of having her compasses adjusted by observation. The operation is a most interesting and important one. This floating castle was swung to every point of the compass, and the bearings of the compasses attained to the greatest nicety. The quay was lined throughout the operation by interested spectators. Amongst those on board were Mr. Robert Bright, of Bristol, Mr. Samuel Bright of Liverpool, and Captain Claxton, to whose spirited exertions at Dunderburg Bay may be attributed the preservation of the ship.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company received official notification on Saturday last, that their tender for conveying the mails to India, *via* Southampton and *via* Marseilles, had been accepted. The company are building a steamer of above 3000 tons and 1200-horse power, to afford still more luxurious accommodation than their efficient vessels already possess, and to perform the distance from port to port in a shorter space of time. In the meanwhile the company have come into the proprietorship of the new steam-yacht built for the Pacha of Egypt by Mare and Co., of Blackwall, of 2000 tons, with engines of 800-horse power, and will be in a position in the course of a few months to give travellers some idea of steam-navigation improvements in 1852. Under the new contract a branch line will start from Singapore and terminate at Sydney in Australia, calling at Swan River, Adelaide, and Port Phillip. The steamer will start alternately every month from Singapore to Sydney.

The Federal Council, Switzerland, has resolved to send to America a piece of granite from the valley of Hablern, near Interlaken, to form a part of the intended monument to Washington.





BURMESE COSTUMES, WITH ROAD AND PAGODA, AT MOPOON.

## INDIA.—THE BURMESE WAR.

IN the news from India which we published last week, the chief feature of intelligence was the commencement of hostilities between the forces of the East India Company and those of the King of Ava, arising out of his refusal to redress the grievances inflicted on British merchants at his seaport of Rangoon, by the agents of his Government and others. The evils in the present case have been aggravated by the deceit and treachery so characteristic of all Oriental Governments, but which, in this instance, have had only the effect of bringing down more forcibly upon the Burmese troops the decisive and effective chastisement which can alone inspire respect with semi-barbarous nations.

Should it be found necessary to prolong hostilities, the experience acquired in the last Burmese war will enable our troops to avoid the errors arising out of want of acquaintance with the localities of the Burmese territory, both on the side of the sea-coast and of the Bengal frontier, and will prevent the expenditure of blood and treasure which that contest occasioned, while the facilities afforded by steam navigation for the speedy operation of a large force from Madras present advantages which were unknown in the last Burmese contest.

It is only by vigorous action that we can expect to produce beneficial effect in dealing with a Prince who, like the present representative of the dynasty of Allompra, is completely under the control of the women of his zenana, who are leagued with a vile set of court intriguers, whose tyrannical enormities have, within the last twelve months, excited two insurrections in Ava, which were attended with the slaughter of 5000 victims. It is said that the King, when Lord Dalhousie's letter was read to him, dashed it down on the floor, and in a fury ordered the barbarian ships of war to be driven out of the river.

The interest and importance attaching to the subject call for a fuller notice of it than we gave in our summary of Indian news last week.

In the mail previous to the last we had accounts from Rangoon, dated Jan. 2, which led us to believe that the ready submission of the Burmese Government to our demands on receipt of the letter of the Governor-General of India was only feigned, in order to gain time. The result has proved the accuracy of these suspicions. Their object was only to gain time, and within a week the war began. On the 4th of January the new Viceroy of the province arrived at Rangoon, and immediately proceeded with a series of acts in the last degree suspicious. British subjects were once more insulted, and the late Governor, whose insolence had occasioned our remonstrances, was taken into favour. A polite message sent by the Commodore, requesting to be informed when a deputation from the squadron would be received, was met with derision, and afterwards with a flat refusal. The deputation having presented itself was informed, by order of the Viceroy, that he was asleep, and all intercourse with the shore and fleet was forbidden. Matters having come to a crisis, Commodore Lambert, on the 6th, directed all British subjects immediately to embark, and offered refuge in the squadron to all who desired it; sixty unfortunates, who were endeavouring to save their property, were detained and thrown into prison. The events on this trying occasion are thus described by an eye-witness:—

Between three and four in the afternoon, a message was sent from the flagship, requesting all British merchants, and all those who claimed British protection, to proceed on board the vessels without delay, to receive a communication. There the Commodore stated to them what he had done to maintain pacific relations, and how signally he had failed. He informed them that the

British Government and flag had been grossly insulted by the Burmese authorities, and that the insult was manifestly intentional, and not accidental. He therefore gave them two hours to leave the town, and promised them all the protection and assistance in his power. Mr. Edwards had also been sent into the town from door to door, to warn all foreigners to quit it. There were more than twenty-five vessels in the river, and a boat was sent to each one to direct that all refugees should be received on board, and that the vessels should then weigh anchor and drop down below the town. The *Proserpine* steamer ran close in to the main wharf, and eight or ten boats from the frigates and steamers came to the shore to protect and receive the fugitives. Meanwhile the streets were filled with armed Burmese, and Burmese officers were moving to and fro on horseback, threatening all who gave assistance to the foreigners, in consequence of which not a Cooley could be procured. All classes of foreigners—Moguls, Mussulmans, Armenians, Portuguese, and English—were seen crowding down to the river with boxes and bundles, and whatever they could carry, but they were obliged, generally, to abandon all the property they possessed. Mr. Kincaid, the American missionary, left his library, consisting of more than 1000 volumes, the collection of twenty years, behind him, to be destroyed—too happy, however, to find his wife and children safe under the British flag. Many, however, ventured on shore again before night to procure a few articles, but not a few of them were detained.

The fleet, in the meantime, proceeded to the opposite side of the river, and remained at anchor for twenty-four hours, the steamers being busily engaged in towing the lesser vessels out to sea. At length the Viceroy warned the Commodore, on the 9th, that, should he attempt to move down the river, the squadron would be fired on from the shore. On the morning of the 10th the *Fox* was towed down and anchored within 400 yards of the stockade; the steamer, having returned to bring away with her a Burmese man-of-war, was fired on as she neared the *Fox* with the prize in tow. The fire was immediately returned with great vigour. The enemy dispersed after some 300 of them were supposed to have been slain. The squadron then proceeded on its course, and the river ports of Burmah were proclaimed to be in a state of blockade—an arrangement conditionally agreed upon beforehand by the Governor-General. Commodore Lambert proceeded immediately to Calcutta to receive further instructions. The campaign, however, owing to the immediate setting in of the hot season, cannot be fairly commenced until October, by which time a reinforcement of steamers may be received from England should this be deemed requisite.

The following is the notification of the blockade:—

In virtue of authority from the most Noble the Governor-General of British India, I do hereby declare the rivers of Rangoon, the Bassien and the Salween above Moulmein, to be in a state of blockade; and with the view to the strict enforcement thereof, a competent force will be stationed in or near the entrance of the said rivers immediately.

Neutral vessels lying in either of the blockaded rivers will be permitted to retire within twenty days from the commencement of the blockade.



VILLAGE IN THE BURMESE PROVINCE OF TENASSERIM.

Given under my hand, on board her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Fox*, off the town of Rangoon, the 6th of Jan., 1852.

(Signed)

GEORGE ROBERT LAMBERT,

Commodore in her Britannic Majesty's Navy.

By command of the Commodore,

(Signed)

JAMES LEWTHES SOUTHES, Secretary.

Our demands upon the Burmese Government are said to be as follows:—

1. The expenses of the expedition of 1842, when Tharawaddy induced us to fortify Moulmein, amounting to about 20 lacs of rupees.
2. Restitution of the logs of timber stolen from our side, and taken to Martaban in Mr. Colvin's time, or the value, not estimated.
3. Restitution of all moneys extorted from British subjects at Rangoon, and the amount of Aga Bukker's dacoity, amounting to more than five lacs of rupees.
4. Expenses of the present expedition.
5. The sum of 6000 rupees, to be paid yearly in advance, to cover the expenses of the monthly steamer from Calcutta visiting Rangoon on her way to Moulmein.
6. That a resident at the Court of Ava and a Consul at Rangoon be supported by the Government of Ava.

The King, in his reply to the letter of the Governor-General, says he had cause of complaint against the Rangoon Governor, and had been instituting an inquiry into the same, when a petition was received from the merchants at Rangoon in the Governor's favour, which put an end to that inquiry. He expressed surprise that a large naval force should have entered the Rangoon river, and stated his willingness to see every justice done to British subjects.

The false character of the averments in this reply of his Majesty is shown by the events narrated above.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We this week engrave three characteristic Sketches of Burmese life. Hereafter we shall present our readers with a series of picturesque Views in Burmah.

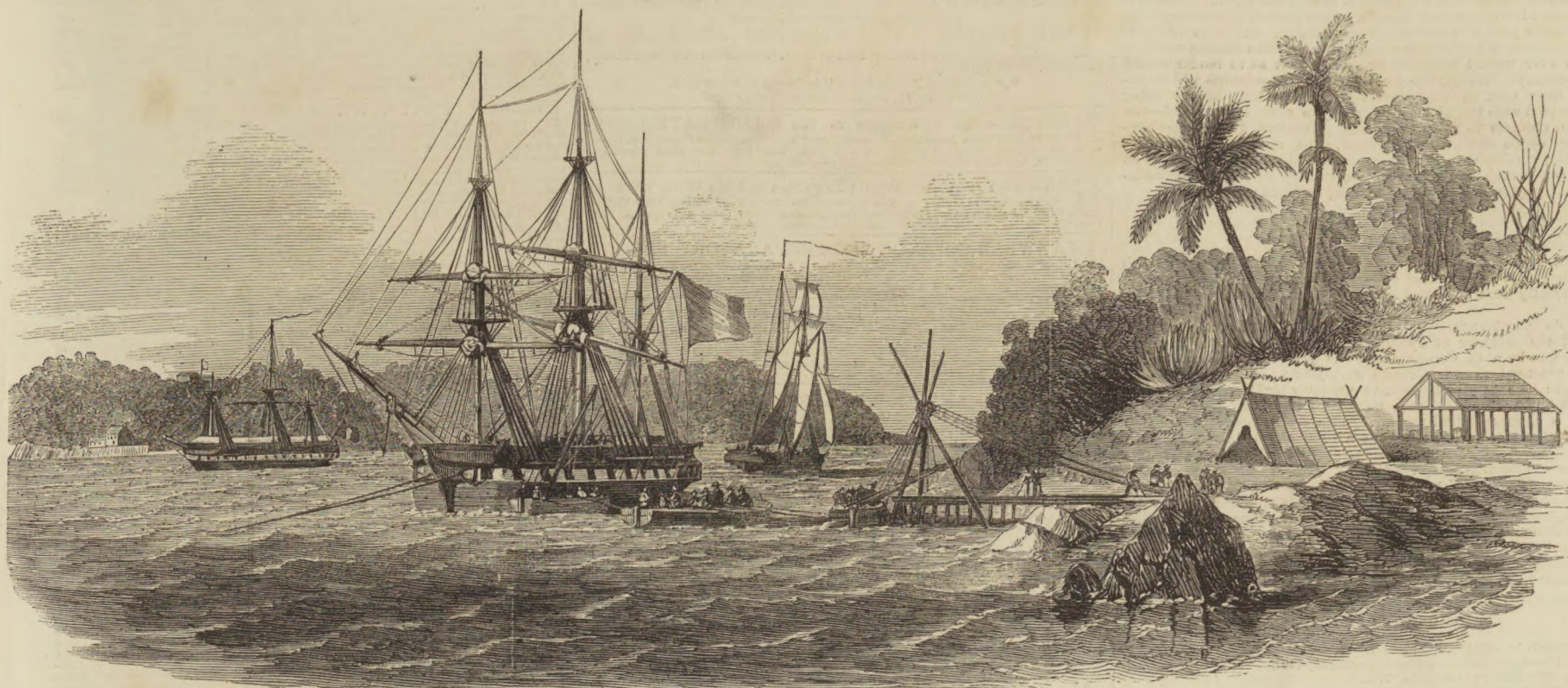
The costume of the Burmans, though upon the whole not unbecoming is much less so than the flowing and graceful garments of the western nations of India. The fabrics worn are comparatively coarse and homely. Umbrellas, which are in general use among all classes, are among the principal insignia of rank and office.

The first Illustration shows a specimen of the male and female costume of the Talains, with a distant pagoda and dwellings at Mopoon. These people, also called P'guans, at no very distant period formed an independent and powerful nation, but at present they are not very numerous. They call themselves Moan, and occupy, nearly exclusively the low country between the Delta, the Irawaddy, and the Salween river.



BURMESE COSTUMES.—ROAD IN MOULMEIN.





ILE ST. JOSEPH.

ILE ROYALE.

VIEW IN THE ILES DU SALUT, IN FRENCH GUIANA.

ILE DU DIABLE.

In the Delta itself they are mingled with the Karens, but form the greater part of the population.

In the second Engraving is seen part of a village of Karens or Karians, in the province of Tenasserim. The figure with a gun is a Shau, from Zemoni; the two other figures are Karens, male and female. The Karens live partly intermixed with the Peguans in the Delta of the Irawaddi, and are the most industrious cultivators of the soil. They occupy also the hilly and mountainous country on the upper branches of the Setaing, near Tongo, where they are stated to have preserved their independence.

The third Scene is sketched from a road in Moulmein: the figure leading a child is Anglo-Burmese; next is an unmarried Burmese girl; the figure carrying a tray is a Burmese woman of the lower class; and the sitting figure is a market woman, selling cheroots.

the French retook it. Some years later the English became its masters; but they soon abandoned it. Up to 1672, when Cayenne definitively fell to the share of France, the Dutch disputed its possession.



M. DE CASABIANCA, THE FRENCH MINISTER OF STATE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The sea-board of French Guiana extends 300 miles, from the river Maraunoy on the north-west to that of Oyapoco on the north-east. It has the advantage of not being marshy. French Guiana

stretches into the interior about 400 miles. The coasts are open and easily accessible. Cayenne, which is the chief town, is situated on the southern part of the island of that name. The port is on the west of the town, at the embouchure of the river Cayenne, which divides before falling into the sea, where its twin banks form two headlands inclosing a natural harbour. The soil of the island is low and marshy. The hills are the only spots where agriculture is any way successful. The low land consists of extensive prairies or savannas, almost always flooded during the rainy season, which lasts nine months. These inundations are a source of permanent unhealthiness. The excessive drought of summer, under the influence of which clouds of noxious insects are generated, is again a scourge from which it is almost impossible to escape.

The only portion of French Guiana at all favourable for colonisation is comprised between the rivers Macouria and Sinamary. This district is generally fertile, as well as being the most healthy. Many nuclei of towns have been formed on the strength of these advantages, but they have never acquired any importance. The principal of these are the towns of Sinamary and Kourou. The latter might, from its favourable position, aspire to becoming the chief town of the colony, if there were any obvious advantage in undertaking the enormous works which its present condition would render necessary. It is to the district of Kourou that the transports are destined. Here, in 1714, the Jesuits founded an establishment, which gradually drew together the neighbouring Indian tribes, and so the town was begun. Situated 40 miles north-west of Cayenne, it is placed almost at the embouchure of the Kourou, in the cove formed by that river. The entrance of the river is defended by precipitous rocks, two miles in extent; and by a sandbank on the western point, which considerably reduces its mouth. The river is otherwise very fine, and navigable by small vessels. The best method of entering the river, coming from Cayenne, is to make for the Iles du Salut, passing them at five miles distance. When they are left to the northward, the north-west point must be made for, until it stands west about a mile and a half off, and must not be approached nearer. Then bear away for the church of Kourou, keeping in the middle of the river, so as to avoid the sandbanks at the sides.

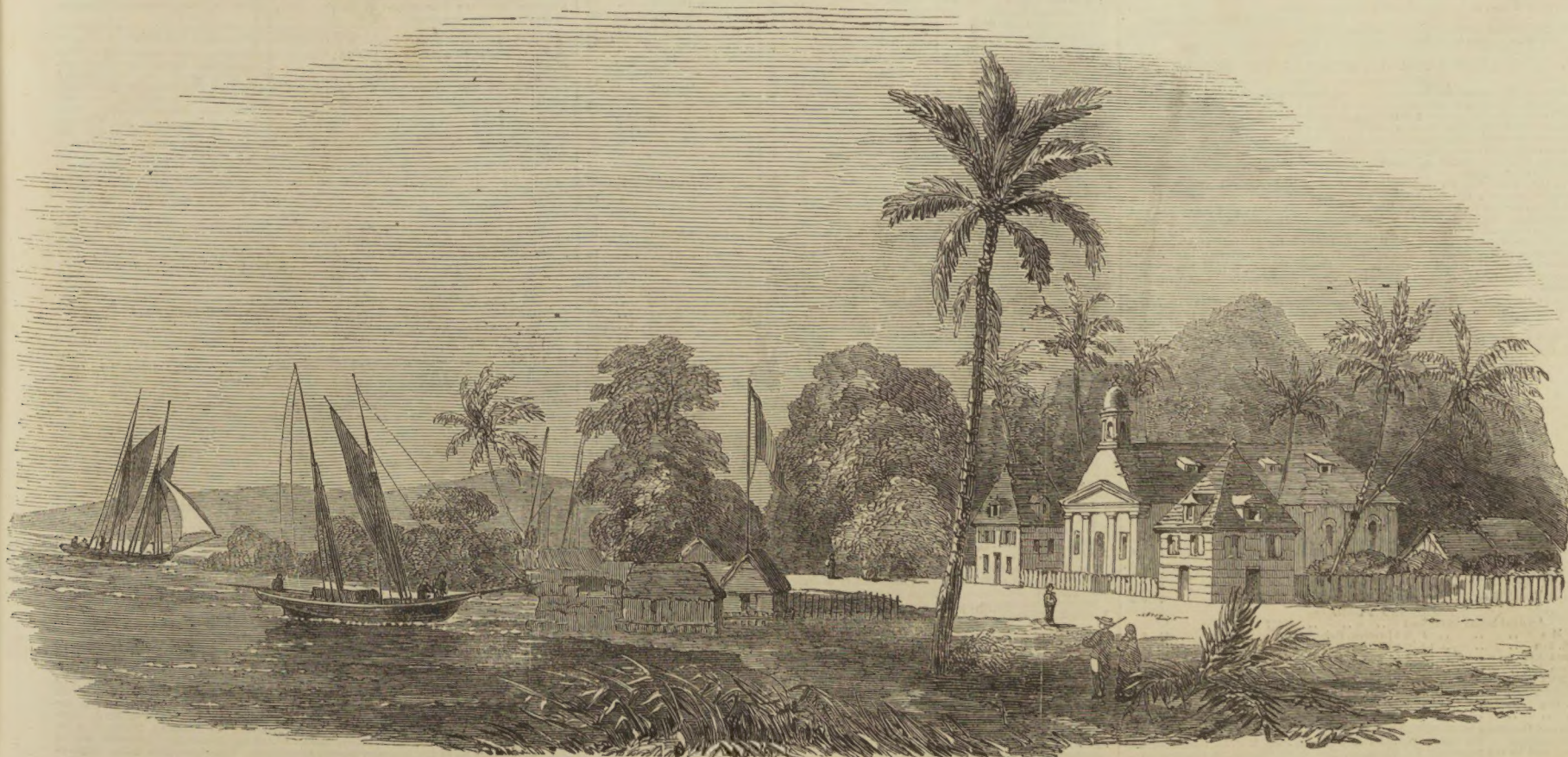
For a long time the difficulties of this passage have suggested the propriety of abolishing the port of Kourou, and of forming an artificial bay by means of the Iles du Salut, situated in front of the mouth of the river, ten miles off. These islands, three in number, and grouped triangularly, are separated by a small channel. Keeping the isles north-west, they stand thus:—On the left, l'île St. Joseph; in the centre, and farthest off, l'île Royale; and on the right, l'île du Diable. Latitude, 5° 16' N.; longitude, 54° 52' W. l'île Royale, the only one that is accessible at all times, is a little more than half a mile in length, and about one-third of a mile at its greatest width. It is bounded on the north by reefs; the southern coast is very woody, but the vegetation is stunted. The bottom between these isles and the continent is soft mud, and generally affords good anchorage.

The French Government appears resolved to carry out the long-conceived project of uniting these islands by means of moles, which would

## THE MILITARY COLONISATION OF FRENCH GUIANA.

THE wholesale deportation to Cayenne of those whose opposition might interfere with the free exercise of the absolute power which the President of the Republic has assumed, has suggested to the French Government the idea of renewing the project, often formed and as often abandoned, of colonising Guiana. Doubtless Louis Napoleon might have found a more favourable field for his colonisation scheme, but this is not his only mistake. The idea of founding a military colony in Cayenne is one of those rash enterprises which could originate alone in the brain of a Bonaparte. The precarious position of the French possessions in the north of Africa shows that the day is gone when the plough and the sword could be confided to the same hand. The example of the English colonies, on the contrary, shows how much more can be done under free than under military institutions. It may be urged, perhaps, that the French Government is bound to make use of the presence upon the soil of Guiana of the numerous convicts, and the soldiers necessary to guard them; but humanity might have whispered the severity of transporting to a pestilential climate men whose chief crime was that of being vanquished. Let us add, in case the French Government has any idea of the project prospering, that the signal failure which has attended every attempt at colonising French Guiana is sufficient to dispel every hope.

Soon after the discovery of America, the French first appeared in Guiana. In 1555 a colony of Calvinists founded a settlement there, which was soon dispersed. Up to 1635, several trading companies, under Royal auspices, successively failed in their respective attempts at colonisation. It is from this latter epoch that the first French establishment at Cayenne dates. It was not more successful than its predecessors; still the attempt was renewed in 1643 and 1652, and finally abandoned in 1653. The Dutch then possessed themselves of the colony; but in 1664



VILLAGE OF KOUROU, IN FRENCH GUIANA.



form a large basin opposite Kourou. This project has something in it gigantic, in comparison with the end it is destined to serve. When it is considered that the territory of Kourou is very limited, it is obvious that so magnificent a port is a downright superfluity; and it is doubtful whether the access of population which the Republican decrees will give to it, will ever impart sufficient prosperity to it as to render such a luxury necessary. In fact, the greater part of the colonists will be unfitted for their task by their tastes and occupations, besides being wholly occupied with the idea of returning to their native land—the most serious obstacle to all colonisation. Moreover, the military control under which they will be placed, will repress all emulation. Hence, it is probable that the Government will meet with obstacles on which it has not reckoned, and most formidable of all will be the incapacity of the pioneers which it is sending to Guiana.

#### M. DE CASABIANCA.

Among the men whom the success of the President of the French Republic has called into active political service is M. de Casabianca, who has recently been appointed to the newly-created office of Minister of State.

Xavier de Casabianca, who, with M. Abbattucci, chief of the cabinet of the Minister of Justice, is stated to be a cousin of the President, was born in Corsica about the year 1810, studied for the bar, and practised as an advocate at Ajaccio. He is a decided Bonapartist: he sat in the Legislative Assembly for Corsica, and passed for a well-informed man; and, unlike many of his political confidants, he is of independent fortune. With Abbattucci, another Corsican supporter, Casabianca has been a confidential adviser of Louis Napoleon. In October last he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; he next filled the office of Minister of Finance; and in the *Moniteur* of Jan. 28 appeared a decree appointing a Ministry of State had been instituted, and that M. Casabianca, formerly Minister of Finance, had been appointed Minister of State; one of his earliest duties was the countersigning of a decree containing a plan for regulating official costume, first prepared in the office of the Interior; and the subsequent decrees of the President have borne the notification, "Countersigned, X. de Casabianca."

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 14.—Third Sunday in Lent.  
MONDAY, 15.—New London-bridge commenced, 1824.  
TUESDAY, 16.—Battle of Culloden, 1746.  
WEDNESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.  
THURSDAY, 18.—Princess Louisa born, 1848.  
FRIDAY, 19.—Louis XVIII. died from Paris, 1815.  
SATURDAY, 20.—Sun rises 6h. 4m., sets 6h. 13m.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 15 8 45	9 40 10 20	11 10 11 50	12 00 12 40	1 05 1 45	2 10 2 50	3 15 3 55

NEW READING-CASE FOR THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—We have this week issued a convenient and elegant Reading-Case, for protecting the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during perusal, and we recommend our Subscribers, who are desirous to have their Numbers bound at the expiration of each half-year, to provide themselves with this desideratum. The price is 2s., and it may be had of all Booksellers and Newsagents.

**ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given that NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES can be received after WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 17th instant, when the allotment to the numerous applicants will commence. By order, ARTHUR WORSLEY, Secretary.  
12, Birch-lane, March 11, 1852.

**ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY.**—Provisionally Registered.  
First issue of Shares 55,000, of £1 each, of which only 25,000 can be offered to the Public. This Company has been formed, after due investigation, for raising Copper, Silver, Gold, Quicksilver, Platin, Tin, Molybdenum, and other Metals and Minerals in the West Indies, where they are now known to exist, especially Silver and Copper, which have been procured in considerable quantities at the British island of Virginia. A few private gentlemen have recently expended a large sum of money on this lofty volcanic island, in opening and partially working a valuable Copper Mine (see Prospectus for details and plans). The principal mine from whence several cargoes of rich ore have been shipped to Swansea, and a part of it sold for £31 per ton, now only requires the steam-engine which is on the spot to be set to work to drain off the water, when copper ore, of equal richness to that of the celebrated Burra Mine, can be immediately obtained.  
Prospectuses, with forms of applications, List of Directors, &c. and names of the existing Virginia Gold Proprietors, may be obtained of Messrs. CARMEN and WHITEHEAD, Stock and Share Brokers, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings; and at the Office of the Company.  
12, Birch-lane, Lombard-street, 11th March, 1852. ARTHUR WORSLEY, Secretary.

**THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead-road.**  
Instituted 1733. Incorporated 1843.  
For the reception of Children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the kingdom.  
Patron—THE QUEEN.  
The PUBLIC FESTIVAL will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1852, when the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will preside, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and the Under-Sheriffs.  
Tickets, 2s. each, may be obtained of the Stewards, at the Offices of the Charity; and at the bar of the London Tavern.  
Office, 24, Great-hill.  
FIFTY VACANCIES are declared for the present year. Forms of Application may be had of the Secretary.  
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

**FREE CANCER HOSPITAL, 1, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Westminster.**  
PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the Earl of ARLING.  
TREASURER—John Parkinson, Esq., 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.  
CHAIRMAN—Messrs. Counts and Co., Strand.  
There is no disease so dreadful in its character and fatal in its results, consequently, none that so loudly calls for aid from the affluent, and knowledge from the scientific, than the most appalling and hitherto considered incurable malady, Cancer. This Charity was established in April, 1851. There are 136 patients (chiefly females) already under treatment, many of whom, through God's blessing, have been greatly relieved.  
The Charity is open to the afflicted poor on their own application.  
W. J. COCKERILL, Secretary.

N.B.—Mrs. Wolrige's Fund.—700 guineas are subscribed out of the 1000 guineas proposed to be raised by donors of 50 guineas each before the end of the present month of March.

**ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CHANCING-CROSS.**  
The Charity of the Public is earnestly entreated to maintain this Hospital, which is open to all indigent persons in London suffering from disease of the eye, on their own application. The last year 3302 were relieved; and the increasing and numerous applications for admission as in-patients cannot be answered for want of funds. The wards of the Hospital are large, airy, and capable of accommodating 30 in-patients at one time; but the Committee regret to state, that the means placed at their disposal have hitherto restricted the admission to one-half of that number; and they entreat all charitably-disposed persons to visit it as a model hospital, worthy of their attention.  
The humane and benevolent are implored to think of the unhappy state of fathers and mothers, in the full vigour of health and life, unable to obtain bread for their starving children from want of sight; of infants doomed to blindness for life for the want of early relief; and they pray the assistance of the assistance to mitigate and prevent these horrible afflictions, which, to the poor, are sources of dire distress.  
The poor in the country requiring operation will be received after a previous application by the clergyman, or other duly constituted authorities of the place, to the Secretary.  
Subscriptions received for the Hospital by Messrs. COUTTS, Strand; Messrs. Drummond, Chancery-cross; by Colonel Wood, Treasurer, Littleton; by the Housekeeper; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.  
The Committee of Management most gratefully acknowledge from Sir Charles Ogilvie, Bart. and Henry Denton, Esq., executors of the late Mrs. Henry Ogilvie, the munificent sum of £470.

**INFIRMARY FOR FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM, Charterhouse-square.**  
PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.  
TREASURER—John Masterman, Esq., M.P., V.P.  
CHAIRMAN—George Glas Sandeman, Esq.  
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—John Griffiths Prith, Esq.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Mildred, Peters, and Co., 28, Nicholas-lane.  
HONORARY PHYSICIAN—John Bamfordly Darnell, Esq., M.D., Oxon.  
HONORARY SURGEON—Frederick Salmon, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.C.S.  
The Committee have the satisfaction of announcing the receipt of £1000 (a duty free) from an early and generous supporter of the charity, the late Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Upper Holloway, and they urgently call upon all who delight in alleviating the sufferings of their fellow-creatures to contribute either to the fund in aid of the general purpose of this charity, or to that established for the erection of an Hospital for the reception of the poor suffering from these miserable afflictions, which Hospital they have the gratification of stating is on the eve of commencement.  
The following additional contributions have been received since the last advertisement:—

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE INFIRMARY.	
Borrowes, Robert, Esq., £10 10 0	Margotson, Mrs (a) .. .. £1 1 0
Butcher, Robert, Esq. (a) .. .. 1 10	Scott, John B., Esq. .. .. 10 10 0
Goldsmid, Aaron Asher, Esq. .. 10 10 0	Seaton, Esq. (a) .. .. 1 10
Holmes, Francis, Esq. .. .. 10 10 0	Watts, Francis, Esq. .. .. 5 5 0
Jordan, James David, Esq. .. 10 10 0	Williams, Miss .. .. 1 10 0
BUILDING FUND.	
Backworth, E. Mrs .. .. £2 0 0	Green, Robert Salmon, Esq. .. £1 0 0
Batten, Samuel, Esq. .. .. 10 10 0	Holmes, James, Esq. .. .. 10 10 0
Borrowes, Robert, Esq. .. .. 10 10 0	Lee, Thomas, Esq. .. .. 10 10 0
Burnand, Francis, Esq. .. .. 10 10 0	Lockner, William, Esq. .. .. 10 10 0
Champion, E. Miss .. .. 10 10 0	Low, Hester, Esq. .. .. 5 0 0
Dickinson, W. William, Esq. .. 3 3 0	"Two Friends" (Framfield) .. 1 10 0
Dixon, Henry, Esq. .. .. 1 10 0	Walker, Misses .. .. 10 10 0
Frances, Miss .. .. 1 10 0	

Subscriptions and Donations to the BUILDING FUND, or General Purposes of the Infirmary continue to be received by the Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq., M.P., 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and by the Secretary, T. C. Simmons, Esq., at the Charity, 38, Charterhouse-square; or at 52, King William-street, City.  
Fistula Infirmary, 20th Feb. 1852.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
On SATURDAY, the 3d of APRIL, will be published, price 1d., the First Number of a new Weekly Periodical, entitled  
**THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, PRACTICAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and SOCIAL ECONOMY.**  
A detailed Prospectus will be issued in a few days.  
Office, No. 11, Bouverie-street, Whitefriars.

**NOTICE.**—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s. per Volume, by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

**GERMANY.**—A Beneficed Clergyman and his Wife, about to visit Germany in the Spring, wish to receive into their Family ONE or TWO YOUNG PERSONS. Great advantages offered, and the highest references given and required. Address Clericus, Mr. Lumley, Bookseller, 125, High Holborn, London.

**HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**  
—Principal, the Rev J. A. EMERTON, D.D., Oxon.—The Term will commence on THURSDAY, the 25th instant. Great advantages are here afforded to the Sons and Orphans of the Clergy and Military and Naval Officers.

**SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.**—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes: no extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

**NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.**—At a MEETING of the Council and Friends of the late League, held this day, March 2, 1852, in the Large Room, Newhall-buildings, Manchester.  
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., in the Chair.

It was moved by Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; seconded by Robert Ashton, Esq., of Hyde and carried unanimously:—  
"That an administration having been formed committed by every pledge that can bind the honour of public men to attempt to reimpose a duty on corn, it is resolved that the Anti-Corn-Law League be re-constituted, under the rules and regulations by which that body was formerly organised."  
It was moved by the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P.; seconded by James Heywood, Esq., M.P.; and carried unanimously:—  
"That the Council of the League be requested to put themselves into immediate communication with their friends in all parts of the kingdom, urging them to immediate action to prevent the return to Parliament of candidates in favour of the re-enactment, under whatever pretence or form, of any duty upon the importation of foreign corn."  
It was moved by John Bright, Esq., M.P.; seconded by T. Bazley, Esq.; and carried unanimously:—  
"That, considering how essential it is to the welfare of the agricultural, manufacturing, colonial, and shipping interests, as well as to the peace and prosperity of the great body of the people, that the Free-trade question should be permanently settled by an appeal to the country—resolved, that a memorial to the Queen, praying for an immediate dissolution of Parliament, be signed by the chairman, on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted for presentation to Her Majesty."

It was moved by Henry Ashworth, Esq.; seconded by James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.; and carried unanimously:—  
"That, in order to carry out the above resolutions, a subscription be forthwith commenced, and that a call not exceeding ten per cent. upon all subscriptions of £10 and upwards be made; subscriptions under that amount to be paid in full."  
It was moved by James Heywood, Esq., M.P.; seconded by Alexander Henry, Esq., M.P.; and carried unanimously:—  
"That the last day of this meeting be due, and are hereby given, to George Wilson, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair."

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS.		
£	£	£
R Platt, Stalybridge .. 1000	J Wilkinson, Gledhow-moor, Leeds .. 100	C Duffell, Manchester .. 50
Kershaw, Leeds, and Co., Manchester .. 1000	T Hunter, Moss-side .. 100	J Crosland, Holcot .. 25
R Matley, Hodge .. 1000	F Hilder, 2, Marden-st. .. 100	Petty, Earnst, and Co., Manchester .. 25
E Aldrich, Manchester .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
W Bailey, and Sons, Dukinfield .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Whitaker and Sons, Hurst .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
A and S Henry and Co., Manchester .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
W Bailey and Sons, Stalybridge .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
W Brown, M.P., Liverpool .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J and N Phillips and Co., Manchester .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Thomasson, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Ashton, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Chadwick, Eccles .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Elliot, Bradford .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
R Sellman, M.P., do .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
F Foster, Bolton .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde .. 1000	.. .. 100	.. .. 25



**LECTURES ON POETRY.**—CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.—J. TELL TOPHAM, Esq., will LECTURE at the above Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, on the History and Utility of Poetry. Friday, March 19, on the Teaching of Shakespeare. Friday, March 26, on Lord Byron. To commence at half-past eight precisely. Admission, 1s each Lecture.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.**—Mr. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce the first representation of his ASCENT OF MONT BLANC, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, in the large room of the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, which has been entirely re-decorated. The Lecture will be illustrated by a brilliant series of DIORAMA VIEWS, painted expressly from original sketches, by Mr. WILLIAM BEVERLEY, who accompanied Mr. Smith to Chamouni last autumn.

Prices of admission, Stalls (numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the Hall, every day, from Eleven to Four, 3s; Area of the Hall, 1s; Gallery, 1s; Children, 6d; per quarter, 2s 1s. Mr. Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-Room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in this fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for 1s 1s. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRELL NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, March 30. Admission, 1s.

**ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, DUBLIN.**—Mr. G. W. STONE will repeat his Experiments at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, DUBLIN, on the Evenings of MONDAY, MARCH 15th; Wednesday, 17th; and Saturday, 20th. Just published, prices 3s 6d, the Philosophy of the above Science, together with complete instructions to enable any one to perform experiments.—London: W. BAILEY. Dublin: J. McLaughlin, 50, Upper Sackville-street.

**CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS,** Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREE'S DANZANTES every Night. Admission, 1d; per quarter, 2s 1s. Mr. Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-Room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in this fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for 1s 1s. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRELL NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, March 30. Admission, 1s.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.**—The HIPPOPOFAMUS presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions, are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, FALM-MALL.**—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 1s. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**HINDOSTAN.—THIS GRAND MOVING DIORAMA** is now OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. Painted by Mr. P. Phillips, Mr. Louis Haghe, and Mr. Knell. The scenes arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, from his own and other Original sketches. The Museum is open half an hour before each Exhibition.

**PRINCE OF WALES' BAZAAR;** or, the Crystal Palace of Regent-street, 307 to 309; and COSMORAMA.—This beautiful Bazaar, fitted up in a style of elegance never before attempted in this or any other country, is OPEN DAILY, from 10 to 6, and includes every useful fancy article in endless variety; together with a selected Aviary of Native and Foreign Birds; also, a fine Gallery of Paintings for Sale, by the old and modern masters.—Admission free.

**LAST WEEK OF THE NILE.**—The PANORAMA of the NILE, the first English Morning Panorama, having been exhibited 2310 times, is now about to close. A last opportunity is presented for seeing Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, without the trouble of an Eastern tour.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall, daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d.

**WHERE IS THE HOLY LAND?**—The Original GREAT MOVING PANORAMA of the HOLY LAND is at the EGYPTIAN-HALL. It presents views of all the towns, villages, and memorials sites associated with the life of our Saviour, and the history of the Israelites throughout Arabia, Syria, and Palestine.—Daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; Pitt, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d. Egyptian-Hall, Piccadilly.

**WILL CLOSE NEXT WEEK.—SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS** at the OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY, 5, Pall-Mall East, comprising, amongst other important works, choice specimens by Turner, R.A.; Mulready, R.A.; Roberts, R.A.; Standish, R.A.; Webster, R.A.; Landseer, R.A.; Hart, R.A.; John Martin, K.L.; Cattermole, John Lewis, Copley Fielding, Frith, R.A.; Ward, R.A.; Egg, R.A.; Hunt, Lettich, Topham, Tenniel, Frith, Haag, Armitage, Duncan, Andell, Cluet, Cross, Eddis, Gadsden, Goodall, Richardson, Prout, &c. Open from 10 till dusk. Admission, 1s. SAMUEL STEPNEY, Sec. Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—During Lent, a LECTURE on ASTRONOMY, illustrated by beautiful Diagrams, will be delivered by Dr. Bechhofer, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock. An Explanatory Description, by Mr. Crisp, of the Transient Meteor, the Lancaster and Midle R.R., the various Revolvers, and other Firearms, with the Improved Coolant Boiler, daily at a Quarter to Three and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Nine. A Musical Concert, being a Lecture on the Songs of Dilettanti and other eminent Composers, by T. Thorpe Poole, Esq., Professor of Singing at the Royal Academy of Music, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. Lectures on Chemistry, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., Dias Irving Views, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price. A NEW EDITION OF THE CATALOGUE.

In consequence of the interesting Proceedings expected in Parliament next week, the publication of the MUSIC SUPPLEMENT is deferred until March 27th. Next week, MARCH 20th, will be given a HALF-SHEET PARLIAMENTARY SUPPLEMENT.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

THE French President continues his marvellous and panting wonder is unable to keep pace with him. All the smaller liberties that escaped his desperate onslaught on the 2d of December, have one by one been crushed under his iron heel since that time; and with a perseverance and inflexibility which, were they displayed in a good cause, would render him a hero, but which, displayed in a bad cause, make him what language fails to designate—he has allowed nothing to daunt, or even to interrupt him in the establishment of what we suppose must be called his "system." Until within a comparatively recent period his acts have been simply despotic. He has destroyed liberty—invasion the independence of the magistrates—placed public education under the control of the Jesuits—and committed a series of public robberies almost without condescending to explain to the bewildered people his reason for the spoliation. But he now appears in a new, and, if possible, in a still more mischievous character. He has exhibited himself not simply as the military dictator, but as the relentless theorist. Undertaking to govern by himself alone, he has allowed no department of public affairs to escape him, and shown by two recent acts that his ideas of social and fiscal economy are perilous in the highest degree to the unhappy country that will have to submit to them. The first and least objectionable of these two acts appears to have been suggested to his mind by the writings of John Law, the originator of the famous Mississippi scheme. Our readers will probably remember an article, entitled "Why France is Dangerous to Herself and to her Neighbours," which appeared in this Journal on the 24th of January last, in which, on the authority of statistical and other documents published in the reign of Louis Philippe and subsequently, it was shown that the vast majority of the proprietors of the French soil possessed small patches of land which they had not capital to cultivate; that these patches were mortgaged to the fullest extent, at rates of interest ranging from six or seven to ten and fifteen per cent., and averaging eight per cent. Louis Napoleon, impressed with the evils of this state of things, has sought a remedy for it—not in the natural way, by abolishing the law which renders the subdivision of the soil compulsory upon the unhappy people, but by the publication of a decree providing that it shall be lawful for the Government to authorise certain companies to advance money on landed security, at rates of interest not exceeding five per cent., and with an additional payment of from one to two per cent. in the nature of a sinking fund. These companies are to have the power of issuing "land-notes," or letters of pledge, not exceeding in amount the value of the funds advanced on this species of mortgage. These notes are to be for any amount exceeding 100 francs, payable to bearer. The Government proposes to vote every year a certain sum of money to be advanced on these securities. For the present, the sum often million francs (£400,000), being part of the splendid property of the House of Orleans confiscated by the decree of the 22d of January, is to be devoted to the commencement of the undertaking. The security is to be enforced by a summary process of sequestration and foreclosure. Such is the outline of this scheme, which is intended to relieve peasant proprietors holding land producing three per cent. of liabilities averaging eight per cent. We say nothing of the nefarious spoliation of the Orleans family, which is to provide the means for launching the project, but would simply point attention to the folly of the President in imagining that an unlimited issue of paper money upon such a security as this can ultimately answer any

good or safe purpose. The land of France, after allowing the barest possible living of potatoes and black bread, with now and then a bit of horseflesh to the unhappy cultivators, scarcely returns three per cent. The misery of the people must have been great, and their mania for the possession of land still greater, when they have squeezed themselves down into a worse than pauper diet by paying eight per cent. for the privilege of retaining or cultivating the soil. If they can obtain advances at five per cent. by means of the new project of the President, it will no doubt be a temporary alleviation of their misery; but what will be the ultimate result, supposing that this gigantic scheme should act? Simply to transfer the possession of the soil to these new companies, or to the State, at a loss to the nation, and to deprive the pauperised proprietors of the land for which they have made so many sacrifices, and turn them adrift upon the world, without any means of living, not even the unhappy alternative of a Poor-law. And what, we would ask any financier, would be the value of these inconvertible notes of 100 francs, even supposing the issuers to be in full possession of the security on which they were founded? They would experience the fate of railway shares, or any other descriptions of stock, and, like every thing else that does not pay, suffer a great and rapid depreciation. Were the scheme carried out to anything like the extent that would operate even as a temporary relief to the distressed proprietors of the soil, it would absorb a vast amount of capital, and derange the whole trade of the country, only in the long run to end in a general prostration of credit.

But the scheme, in consequence of its vastness, and of the positive inability of the State to supply the means to relieve the stupendous indebtedness of French proprietors, and of the disinclination of private capitalists to embark in it, is likely to remain inoperative. The second more notable scheme of the President is more certain to be mischievous; and, unless that personage is stopped in his career, he will, at no distant date, drive the country down the yawning precipice of a national bankruptcy. In spite of the opposition of the Comte d'Argout—a man to whose intimate knowledge of finance, and to whose wise and prudent management of the Bank of France for upwards of fifteen years, that institution owes the high character it enjoys in Europe—the President has issued a decree for regulating the monetary policy of the Bank. The President, by this extraordinary document, has reduced the rate of discount on commercial bills from 4 to 3 per cent.; has ordered the Bank to make advances on railway shares and debentures; has postponed for fifteen years the payment of a debt of 75,000,000 francs borrowed from the Bank by the Provisional Government in 1848, under a solemn promise of repayment within a twelvemonth; has reduced the rate of interest upon it from 4 to 3 per cent.; and, as a climax, has abolished the wholesome obligation on the Bank of publishing weekly statements of its assets and liabilities, and substituted quarterly and half-yearly abstracts in their stead. What the next act of the President will be, surpasses human ingenuity to imagine. The world was pretty well alarmed and astonished at the deeds of the Provisional Government; but M. Ledru Rollin and his colleagues were harmless enthusiasts compared with M. Louis Napoleon.

**MEETING OF LIBERAL MEMBERS.**—A meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, who are adherents of the late Government, was held at the residence of Lord John Russell, at Chesham-place, on Thursday, with a view to come to some arrangement as to the Parliamentary tactics to be observed with reference to the Derby Administration. The proceedings were wholly of a private nature, and therefore have not transpired. The *Globe*, which is regarded as the official organ of the party, however, states that "His Lordship urged upon the meeting the expediency of bringing the Government to an immediate issue on the question of Free Trade. It is understood that Lord John Russell's course was not adopted without previous consultation with the most eminent members of the present Opposition. The noble Lord was received throughout most warmly, and the only discussion arose on the expediency of simultaneously pressing the Cabinet to declare its views on Parliamentary reform. We believe that the prevailing feeling of the meeting was in favour of, in the first instance, concentrating the efforts of the Liberal party on the preservation of Free Trade. We hear that Mr. Villiers will invite the Government to explain their intentions on this momentous subject on Monday evening."

The Earl of Eglinton made his public entry into Dublin on Wednesday, as the Queen's Viceroy in Ireland. The procession of the civic authorities, the military, and the other ceremonies usual on those occasions, graced his Excellency's entrance upon the scene of his future Vice-regal duties.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

### THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Colonel Hon. Charles Grey, Lieut.-Colonel Biddulph, Major-General Buckley, and Colonel Bouvier, left Buckingham Palace at twelve minutes past ten o'clock, on Saturday last, for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Queen and the Prince were conducted to their carriage by the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Newport, Lord Byron, Lord George Lennox, and Major-General Berkeley Drummond. Her Majesty and the Royal party were escorted by a detachment of the 8th Hussars from Buckingham Palace to the Nine Elms station of the South-Western Railway, and left by a special train for Gosport. The Royal party crossed over from Gosport in the Royal yacht *Ruiri*, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and arrived at Osborne at two o'clock.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, went to the morning service at Whippingham church. The Rev. Mr. Protheroe officiated.

The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children (all of whom are in the enjoyment of excellent health), have taken their accustomed exercise in the park and grounds of Osborne during the week.

**APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.**—We understand the Duke of Newcastle is about to lead to the altar Miss Hughes, the beautiful and accomplished niece of Mr. Quintin Dick, M.P. The Marquis of Bath is said to be the accepted suitor for the hand of the Lady Harriet Hamilton, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn. Viscount Mandeville, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, is understood to be about to marry a German lady of high rank and fortune.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski quitted Grosvenor-square on Saturday evening for Paris, on private affairs. His Excellency will return at the end of next week, the duties of the Embassy being fulfilled during his absence by M. de Saux, as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Duchess of Northumberland received a small circle of the corps diplomatique and aristocracy on Saturday evening, at Northumberland House.

The Marchioness of Salisbury intends to have receptions every Monday during the present month.

The Marquis of Northampton, accompanied by Lady Margaret Compton, arrived in town on Monday, from Castle Ashby.

The Countess of Derby will hold her first assembly at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street, on Wednesday next, the 17th inst.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury entertained his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and a distinguished party of friends, on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Whitehall-gardens. The Countess had subsequently an assembly, which was attended by a numerous circle of the corps diplomatique and aristocracy.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived in Carlton-gardens, from Broadlands.

We are sorry to learn that his Excellency Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, is seriously indisposed.

Madame Van de Weyer had an assembly on Thursday evening at the residence of the Belgian Legation in Portland-place.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the Vice-Chancellor Turner's Court, on Monday, an application for an injunction was made on behalf of Tallis, the original publisher of an edition of Shakespeare, to restrain Frederick and Charles Tallis from publishing the same. It appeared that the partnership which existed between the plaintiff and Frederick Tallis at the time when certain stereotype plates had been prepared for this edition of Shakespeare had been dissolved, when the defendant Frederick entered into a covenant with the plaintiff not to use or exercise what was called the canvassing trade of a publisher within the City of London, or a certain distance thereof. The publication in question was brought out by Charles Tallis, the other defendant, who it was alleged only acted as agent for Frederick Tallis. The Vice-Chancellor said he was by no means sure that the rights of parties under such a covenant as this might be. He should direct the motion to stand over, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring an action; that he thought the transaction was suspicious, and, if the defendant Frederick was doing indirectly that which he could not do directly, the Court would interfere.

At Winchester, on Saturday, a curious case of libel was tried before Mr. Justice Talford. It was a proceeding by way of indictment, brought by Lieut. Rainier, R.N., against Miss Newhouse, of Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, who was step-sister to his wife. The facts, as elicited by an inquiry which lasted upwards of thirteen hours, were briefly these:—Lieut. Rainier married the youngest daughter of the late Colonel Newhouse in 1839; they lived together till November, 1851, when Lieut. Rainier, acting on medical advice, placed his wife in Grove-place Lunatic Asylum. As soon as this was known to the defendant, she wrote a letter to the head physician of the asylum, in which she asserted, in the strongest and most unmistakable terms, that Lieutenant Rainier was the cause of his wife's lunacy; in which, however, the defendant expressed her disbelief so far, that it was unnecessary for her step-sister to be confined. This was the libel complained of, and it was stated at the outset that the prosecutor did not seek punishment of the defendant, but only to clear his own character, and counsel offered to let a verdict pass of not guilty if the other side would admit that the letter was written under a mistaken impression. Mr. Justice Talford strongly recommended this course; but defendant declined, and joined issue on two grounds—first, that the letter was a privileged and confidential communication; and, secondly, that there was a justification. Evidence was then tendered to show that Lieutenant Rainier had treated his wife improperly, had used violence towards her, had refused to let her enjoy the company of her relatives, the defendant and others, and that he assumed her mad to get rid of her from his home. On the other hand it was proved that Mrs. Rainier had acted as if of unsound mind; she had illusions that Mr. Disraeli, Sir James Graham, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton were engaged in some plot connected with opening letters addressed by her to a young friend at Cowes. The alleged lunatic herself was brought by *habeas corpus* to be examined, and gave her evidence in a collected, rational, and correct manner. By direction of his Lordship, a verdict was taken for the defendant on the first issue, and for the Crown on the second, the plea of justification not being made out.

The magistrates of the metropolitan police-courts have been much perplexed within the last few days in consequence of an attempt being made to involve them in a suit at present pending in the Court of Chancery, arising out of the following facts:—A gentleman of the name of Thompson, who had been a purser in the navy, bequeathed a considerable legacy to the several magistrates presiding at nine different metropolitan police-courts, for the benefit of the poor in their respective districts. Messrs. Winter, Williams, and Co., the solicitors in the case, have filed a bill in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, calling upon the different persons mentioned in the will to come forward and state the grounds upon which they claimed to be entitled.

A BENEDICT.—At the Clerkenwell Police-office, on Wednesday, a young man applied to Mr. Corrie in the following terms:—"Please your worship, I wish to know whether it is lawful for a man to marry his own aunt?" (A laugh.) Mr. Corrie (smiling): It is a most extraordinary question. Have you married your aunt? Applicant: Nineteen. Mr. Corrie: And what age is your wife? Applicant: Twenty. Mr. Corrie said that such a marriage was certainly illegal according to the Scriptures, and he referred to Leviticus and the Common Prayer-book. The wife, a good-looking young woman, here said: He is a fool. I am willing to do everything to make him comfortable. Applicant: I can't live with her, she has got such a bad temper. Wife: If the marriage is illegal, and he leaves me, is he not bound to support me? Mr. Corrie: Oh no. Wife: Then can he marry again? Mr. Corrie: Yes. Wife: And can I do so? Mr. Corrie: Yes. Wife: Oh, then, that's all right. (Laughter.) Applicant: I'll take good care I'll not get married again. I have had enough of it for the last six months. (Loud laughter.) The applicant then left the court, followed by his aunt wife, who continued abusing her nephew until they got out of sight.

At Bow-street Police-office, on Wednesday, Richard Mendy, a driver of one of the Pimlico omnibuses, was committed for two months to hard labour, and in addition to have his licence revoked, for driving through the Strand in a furious manner, and thereby endangering the lives of passengers. It appeared in evidence, that, on the previous evening, the prisoner was observed racing and edging with a Westminster omnibus. When they had arrived opposite Bedford-street, in the Strand, the Pimlico vehicle came in contact with a coal-cart, and by the concussion the former was rent asunder, the fore-part being dashed to pieces, while the hinder-part was left about 20 yards distant, resting on the wheels. There happened to be only two male passengers inside, who escaped miraculously without any material injury.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE MARQUIS OF BATH.**—On Monday week a grand banquet was given by the Marquis of Bath to his tenants, on the occasion of his coming of age, at Longlatton House, near Frome, Wiltshire, when nearly 200 of the most influential resident gentry sat down to a magnificent dinner, served by Messrs. Gunter, of Berkeley-square, London.

**FREEMASONRY.**—On Wednesday, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., was duly installed Grand Master for the province of Shropshire and North Wales, by Brother Viscount Combermere, K.C.B.

The *Derby Mercury* states that Mr. W. Blandy, of Chesterfield, who recently resigned the office of minister of the Independent Chapel at Chesterfield, is about to take orders in the Established Church.

**THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.**—The managing director of the Cape of Good Hope Mail Screw Steam-packet Company has been visiting Southampton this week, to inquire into the capabilities of that port as a packet station. It appears now to be a settled matter, that, if the screw mail-packets for Australia, the Cape, or the west coast of Africa take in cargo in London, they will take in mails at Plymouth. If, however, it can be rendered convenient for these packets to take in cargo at Southampton, and avoid the delay, danger, and expense of going to the Thames, then the mails conveyed by these packets will be taken in at Southampton also.

A singular discovery of subterranean caverns has been made under a stone quarry at Telford Evas, near Chilmark, in the county of Wilts.

**THE HOLMFIRTH CATASTROPHE.**—The following is a list of subscriptions for the sufferers by the Holmfirth catastrophe up to-day (Saturday). The total amount subscribed is £47,650:—Huddersfield, £13,500; London, £6800; Holmfirth, £4000; Leeds, £5700; Manchester, £2500; Halifax, £4500; Bradford, £3200; York, £2100; Wakefield, £350; Liverpool, £400; Barnsley, £500; Sheffield, £600; Birmingham, £500; Stockport, £300; Rochdale, £300; Oldham, £300; Hull, £450; Ashton, £350; Preston, £300.

**PERILOUS STATE OF THE HOLME STYES RESERVOIR.**—On Friday week a public meeting of the inhabitants of Holmfirth and the neighbourhood was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of consulting with regard to the Holme Styes Reservoir. The hall was densely crowded in every part, the great bulk of the assembly being apparently of the operative class. Among those present we observed Joseph Charlesworth, Esq., J.P.; Josh. Moorehouse, Esq., J.P. (reservoir commissioner), Rev. E. E. Leach, incumbent of Holmfirth; Rev. James Macfarlane, independent minister; James Charlesworth, Esq.; Messrs. B. Firth, T. Garbutt, David Hinchliffe (a reservoir commissioner), Mr. Joseph Charlesworth was called to the chair. The following petition to the House of Commons was agreed to:—"May it therefore please your honourable House to ally the oppressive fears of your petitioners, by immediately appointing that such measures may be carried into effect as will render the Holme Styes Reservoir no more a source of reasonable apprehension; and may it please your honourable House to amend the law with regard to the responsibility of the commissioners of such reservoirs, so that when guilt attaches to them in fact, it may at the same time be legally recognised."

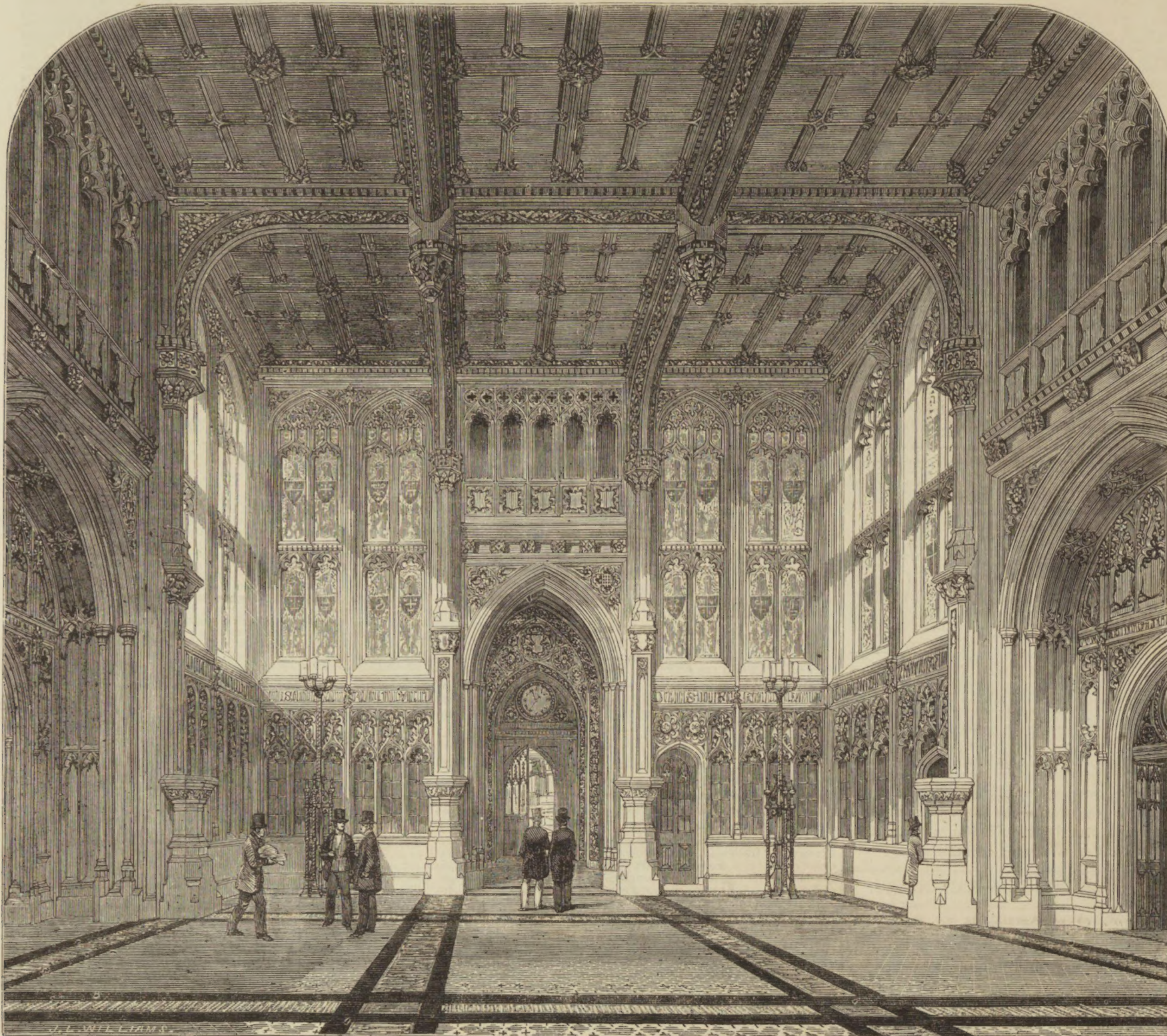
**FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT A TAR FACTORY.**—On Tuesday morning, shortly before eight o'clock, an explosion and fire of a serious character took place on the premises belonging to Mr. Edward Dorset, naphtha and tar manufacturer, situate on the brink of Raven's Bond Creek, Deptford. The premises were soon in a blaze, and the stock in trade became ignited, and ran like liquid fire over the ground, and having entered the creek, a large sailing barge narrowly escaped being destroyed; as it was, one side of the vessel was extensively scorched. Such was the force of the explosion, that a heavy steam boiler, eight feet wide, was lifted from its original position and thrown over a wall eight feet high, and one of the workmen was so seriously injured by the hot liquid as to be obliged to be removed to the hospital. By the time the engines had arrived every portion of the building in which the misfortune commenced was wrapped in flame, consequently not the least chance remained of saving any of the contents. Unfortunately the sufferer was not insured.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—At Hatherleigh, on Friday evening week, a fire took place at a small farm called Pressland Downs, which destroyed the dwelling-house, barn, and linnay, and burnt to death two children and two pigs belonging to a labourer of the name of Slade. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned by the children, who were at the time alone in the house.

**EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.**—A serious explosion of fire-damp occurred on the morning of Friday week, at Birchwood Colliery, near Alfreton; doing great injury to the works, and endangering the lives of the whole body of colliers present on the occasion (45 in number), some of whom, it is believed, will not survive the extensive injuries they have received from the burning gas. The report of the explosion was heard a considerable distance from Birchwood, and such was its force, that corves, pieces of coal, and rubbish were blown out of the pit with great violence.



## THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

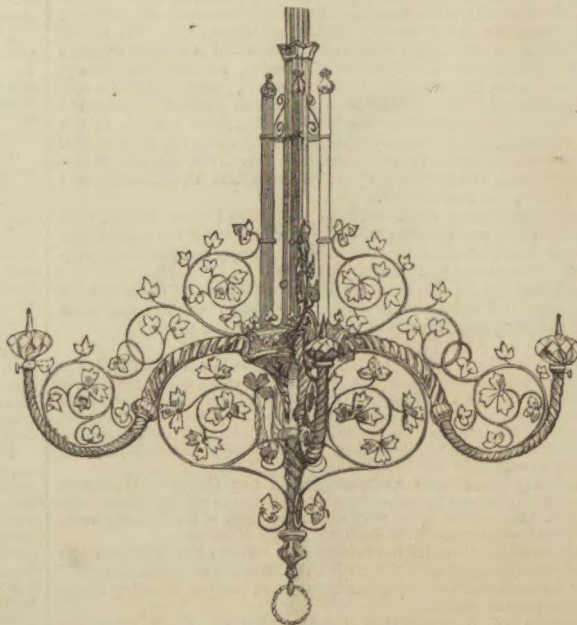


LOBBY OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Our Illustrations this week of the new Palace at Westminster consist of a representation of the beautiful Lobby to the House of Commons, two statues—one from the Victoria Tower, and the other one of the series of Magna Charta Barons, for the niches in the House of Lords, and a chandelier from one of the corridors. The Lobby is a very fine apartment, square in plan, about 45 feet each way, and having a doorway in each side. It forms the chief vestibule to the House of Commons, and by a short corridor communicates with the great octagonal hall in the centre of the Palace, and this, in fact, forms the only entrance

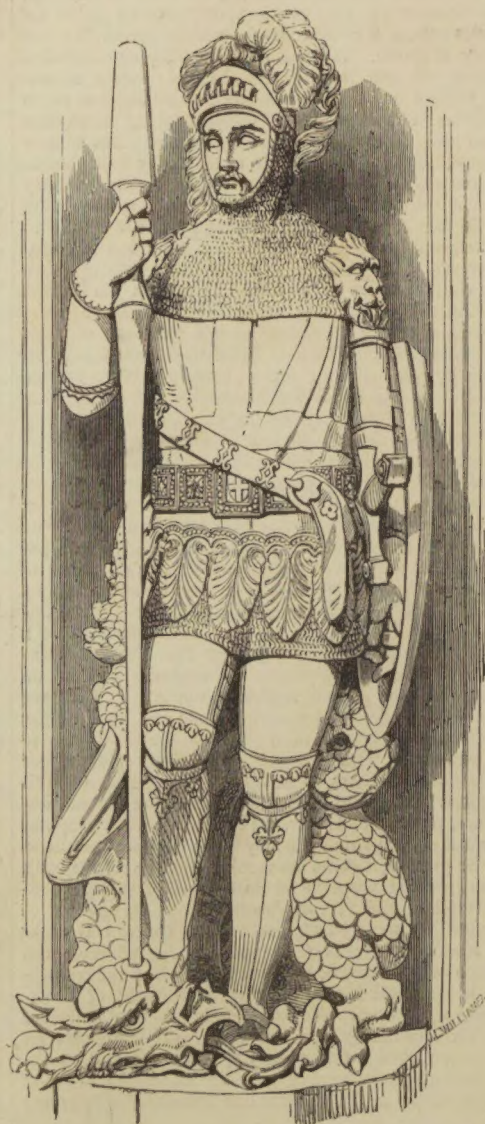


STATUE OF GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE, HOUSE OF LORDS.  
J. S. WESTMACOTT, SCULPTOR.



CHANDELIER IN CORRIDOR OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

for the public to the Lobby. Each side of the Lobby is alike in its general features, being divided into three equal parts—the central portion containing a deeply recessed and lofty doorway, and the others being divided into two stories. The lower of these are used as offices connected with the House—such as the vote office, post-office, &c.; and in the upper stories, on the east, west, and south sides, are windows filled with stained glass, and on the north side the tracery of the windows is continued, the plane surface of the wall being painted to represent coloured glass. Underneath the windows, on a frieze, on each wall, is sculptured the following legend:—"Domine salvam fac Reginam, nostram Victoriam." The divisions of the walls are marked by bold projections, the lower parts being deeply-paneled buttresses, whence rise columns, their capitals serving as corbels to carry the main ribs, of richly-carved oak, which divide the ceiling into nine parts, and having four massive pendants at



STATUE OF ST. GEORGE IN NICHE OF THE VICTORIA TOWER.  
J. THOMAS, SCULPTOR.



their junctions. The ceiling itself is flat, and the principal divisions are each subdivided into four parts; and these are again divided into four parts by lesser ribs, and at their intersections are extremely rich and varied bosses. Pedestals for statues are at each of the divisions on the walls. The entrance door to the House of Commons, which is the one represented in the centre of our Engraving, on the north side, is much more elaborate in its ornamental details than the others, and the finish and execution of these enrichments are particularly fine. Above each great arch the walls are pierced with five arches, having quatrefoils in their spandrels, and in traceried panels beneath them are shields. The door on the east side leads to a corridor communicating with the Commons' refreshment-rooms, libraries, &c.; and by the western door the members of the House usually enter, as it opens into the upper cloister and the staircase set apart for the members. The floor of the House Lobby is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles, in rich patterns; and there are narrow borders of black marble crossing from side to side of the lobby, and inclosing tiles with these appropriate inscriptions, in Gothic characters, white on a blue ground, "Without counsel the people fall;" "In the multitude of counsellors is safety;" and "Fear God, honour the Queen."

The Lobby is lighted by gas jets issuing from standards of very fine design in each corner of the apartment; but, as we shall illustrate them in a future Number, we shall now only point them out as being shown on a small scale, in our present View. They are of Hardman's manufacture. The stained windows are a continuation of the series of municipal armorial bearings, a portion of which adorn the windows of the House of Commons: these also are by Hardman.

The Chandelier we represent, is a beautiful example of wrought-work in brass, and is especially noticeable for its very elegant design. In the

finish and minuteness of all the details, the workmanship is exquisite. It is selected from the chandeliers which light the corridors from the lobbies of both Houses of Parliament.

In describing the Royal entrance in the Victoria Tower, we mentioned the fine character of the ornamental details of the architectural enrichments, and also the figures of the Queen, attended by Justice and Mercy, and the statues of the patron saints of the United Kingdom. We now give a representation of one of these, the knightly figure of St. George, which is admirable as a figure, picturesque in its attitude, and effective in all its details. The whole of the statuesque and architectural enrichments of the Victoria entrance, we should have mentioned, are due to the taste and skill of Mr. John Thomas, and evince great fertility and appositeness of design.

The statue of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Gloucester, A.D. 1215, the subject of our other Illustration, is one of the series of eighteen intended for the niches between the windows in the House of Lords. It was modelled by Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott at Rome, and is a very effective and pleasing statue in mailed armour, the minutiae of the costume being excellently carried out. The head of the stout Earl is, of course, imaginary, as no portraits exist of the great Barons who forced Magna Charta upon King John. The statue was cast in electro-bronze by Messrs. Elkington, and is most exquisitely finished in every part: it is, perhaps, one of the finest pieces of electro casting ever executed.

#### LITERARY FORGERIES.

The Shelley Letters, published by Mr. Moxon, and reviewed in our paper a fortnight since, are, it turns out, with but one or two exceptions, forgeries. It is proper to say at once that Mr. Moxon has been deceived, and that no gentle-

man from the moment of the discovery could have acted more straightforwardly and promptly than he has done in this transaction. As soon as he was convinced that he had been the means (the innocent means) of giving to the public a false article, he did his best to repair his mistake. He has suppressed the book, and he has called in the copies delivered to the trade.

The discovery was made in quite an accidental manner. Mr. Moxon had sent a copy of the book to Mr. Tennyson. During a visit which Mr. Palgrave was paying to Mr. Tennyson he dipped into the Shelley volume, and lighted on a letter written from Florence to Godwin—the better half of which he at once recognised as part of an article on Florence written for the *Quarterly Review* so far back as 1840, by his father, Sir Francis Palgrave. It is good to find a son so well versed in the writing of his father as young Mr. Palgrave proved himself to be on this occasion. He lost no time, as we may suppose, in communicating his curious discovery to his father; and Sir Francis, after comparing the printed letter with the printed article, wrote at once to Mr. Moxon, informing him that the letter—by whomsoever written—was a "crib" from an article which he had written for the *Quarterly Review*.

Startled at such intelligence, Mr. Moxon replied that he had bought the letter at a public sale among other letters, also by Shelley, and that the passage of which Sir Francis claimed the authorship was contained in a letter written by Shelley, carrying upon it the post-mark of the period and other written signs which apparently marked it to be genuine. The Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records was, it may be readily imagined, equally startled with Mr. Moxon at the announcement of such a fact. He wanted to see the letter. The letter was produced. "It looks genuine; is it not genuine?" "I am the author of that passage, but not the writer of that letter," was the reply of Sir Francis. "But may not Sir Francis," it was urged by Mr. Moxon, "have seen this letter in the noble collection of autographs belonging to his father-in-law, Mr. Dawson Turner?" a question which only added a fresh difficulty to the solution sought. In this emergency Mr. Moxon had recourse to the assistance of a gentleman known to be conversant with autographs. The letters were placed in his hands with a request that he would spare no pains to ascertain the truth about them, and with this information to guide him—that they had been shown to some



EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—"SPRING." PAINTED BY SIDNEY R. PERCY.

Post-office clerks at the General Post-office, who, "to the best of their belief pronounced them to be genuine.

The first step taken after this was to compare the postmarks with Byrons letters to Mr. Murray, posted from the same cities in the same month and year, and to the same city—London. Here they failed, and in this way:—Where "Ravenna" on a genuine letter was in a small sharp type, in the Shelley letter it was in a large uncertain type; and in the letters from Venice, the post-mark of the City of Palaces was stamped in an Italic, and not, as on the Shelley specimens, in a Roman letter! These were strong facts; but then the dates agreed with Shelley's sojourn at the several places—the seals were correct. The hand-writing was marvellously Shelley-like—no hesitation about it—a free accustomed hand. "Are they not genuine?"

From whom did Mr. Moxon buy these letters? They were bought at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, at large prices. From whom did Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson receive them for sale? "We had them from Mr. White, the bookseller in Pall-Mall, over against the Reform Club." Off runs the gentleman-detective. "From whom did you, Mr. White, obtain these letters?" "I bought them of two women; I believed them to be genuine, and I paid large prices for them in that belief." Such are the words supposed to have been spoken by Mr. White. The two women would appear to have been like the man in a clergyman's band, but a lawyer's gown, who brought Pope's letter to Curll.

It would be impolitic at this stage of an important inquiry to publish the whole of the particulars placed at our service in elucidation of the forgery of these letters. It is proper, however, to say thus early that there has been of late years, as we are assured, a most systematic and wholesale forgery of letters purporting to be written by Byron, Shelley, and Keats—that these forgeries carry upon them such marks of genuineness as have deceived the entire body of London collectors—that they are executed with a skill to which the forgeries of Chatterton and Ireland can lay no claim—that they have sold at public auctions and by the hands of booksellers, to collectors of experience and rank, and that the imposture has extended to a large collection of books, bearing not only the signature of Lord Byron, but notes by him in many of their pages, the matter of the letters being selected with a thorough knowledge of Byron's life and feelings, and the whole of the books chosen with the minutest knowledge of his tastes and peculiarities.

But the "marvel" of the forgery is not yet told. At the same sale at which Mr. Moxon bought the Shelley letters, were catalogued for sale a series of (unpublished) letters from Shelley to his wife, revealing the innermost secrets of his heart, and containing facts, not wholly dishonourable facts to a father's memory, but such as a son would wish to conceal. These letters were bought in by the son of Shelley, the present Sir Percy Shelley, and are now proved, we are told, to be forgeries. To impose on the credulity of a collector is a minor offence, compared with the crime of forging evidence against the dead, and still minor as in one instance against the fidelity of a woman.

The forgery of Chatterton injured no one but an imaginary priest; the forgery of Ireland made a great poet seem to write worse than Settle could have written; but this forgery blackens the character of a great man, and, worse still, traduces female virtue.

Mr. Moxon is not the only publisher taken in. Mr. Murray has been a heavy

sufferer, though not to the same extent. Mr. Moxon has printed his Shelley purchases; Mr. Murray—wise through Mr. Moxon's example—will not publish his Byron acquisitions.—*Athenaeum*.

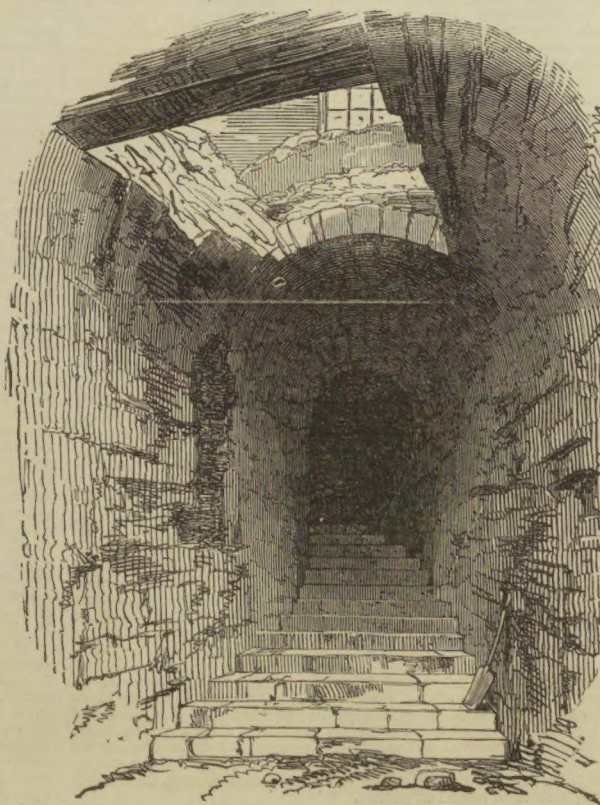
#### EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We this week engrave one of Mr. Sidney Percy's two pictures—"Spring," a woodland scene, with some felled timber lying in a remarkably bold manner across the picture. It is all painted with great clearness and crispness of outline, under a broad, bright, but cold sky. We fancy we feel our teeth chattering in the north-east wind as we look at it. Nevertheless, it is a clever picture, and, when mellowed down by time, or a little judicious glazing, would not be a disagreeable one in a warm room.

#### DISCOVERY OF THE SALLYPORT OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

EXTENSIVE improvements have for several months past been in progress at Windsor Castle under the direction of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who, after a period of 28 years from the commencement of negotiations, have succeeded in completing the purchase of all the houses on the Castle side of Thames-street between Henry VIII.'s Gateway, on Castle-hill, and the bottom of the Hundred Steps. These houses have been removed; the street is widened and much improved; and the most ancient part of the Castle now abuts on the town, towering majestically above the buildings which surround it, carrying the mind's eye back to the age when the first huts of Windsor were raised beneath its walls for shelter and security.

A few days since, the workmen in levelling the ground between the Garter Tower and the old Belfry Tower, known as Julius Caesar's Tower, discovered, at about six feet below the surface, a passage cut through the chalk rock on which the Castle is built. The filth and rubbish being got out, the passage proved to be six feet wide and ten feet high; the sides are built of sound masonry, and it is arched over with massive stonework. At present it has been traced to one of the Minor Canons' houses in the Horseshoe Cloisters, adjoining Julius Caesar's Tower, where the entrance is bricked up. From this part there is a gradual descent into Thames-street; thence it appears to pass under the houses in the direction of the river Thames, but this part has not yet been explored. Hundreds of persons have already descended into the passage; and, to assist the more curious to penetrate into the furthest portion, a person has been stationed on the spot with candles. It is conjectured that this is the ancient Sallyport from the Castle,



SALLYPORT OF WINDSOR CASTLE, JUST DISCOVERED.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

made as a means of escape in case of siege or invasion, and that it passes under the river to Burnham Abbey, which is about three miles distant, where there is a corresponding passage proceeding in the direct line to Windsor. It is expected that, if the excavation is further traced from beneath the cloisters, this passage will be found to communicate with one in the quadrangle of the Castle, which, it will be remembered, was discovered a few years ago to lead under the eastern part of the Castle, in the direction of Old Windsor, and in all probability to the Palace, of the Saxon Kings at Old Windsor, where Edward the Confessor occasionally kept his court; but it is a distinct parish, about two miles south-east of New Windsor. This ancient palace was occupied by William the Conqueror at the time when he built Windsor Castle, it is doubtful whether as a mere hunting-lodge or a military post; according to Domesday Book, it was completed in 1086.

It is very remarkable, that, although history furnishes indisputable proof of there being a castle at Old Windsor, and of its being occupied by Saxon Princes as well as by the Conqueror, there are to be found no traces of it at the present day, although Roman roads have been discovered, and Saxon urns dug up, within a short distance of that neighbourhood.

It is hoped that the Dean and Canons of Windsor, or the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, will continue the exploration of the extraordinary passage at the Castle, which has created so much interest among the curious who have already visited it.

The number of steps at present found are, from the bell-tower, from which they lead to the landing on the turn, forty-four; from thence fourteen to the opening now made, and which we show in our Illustration. It is about six feet below the surface of the earth.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

## RE ELECTIONS.

All the vacancies created in the Parliamentary representation of the country by the late change of Ministry have been filled up by the re-election of the former members, with the exception of that of East Retford, the writ for which, by an oversight, was not issued along with the rest. Consequently, Lord Galway, the late member, who has accepted the office of one of the Lords-in-Waiting, has not yet been re-elected. There is no opposition, however, to the return of the noble Lord, and his re-election will take place in a few days.

The re-election of Lord Naas (the new Secretary for Ireland) for the county of Kildare has not yet been notified; and, from the strong support obtained by his opponent, Mr. Cogan, there is a general impression that the noble Lord will not be returned, or, if returned, it will be by a very narrow majority.

The presumed proximity of a general election continues to draw out addresses to the various constituencies of the country, both from existing members and from new candidates.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.**—It is the intention of Alderman Sidney to present himself as a candidate for the representation of the City upon the dissolution of Parliament. The friends of the Alderman, who have advised him to this step, ground his claims to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens generally upon his principles of Liberal Conservatism, and his steady support of Free-Trade, and particularly upon the zeal and perseverance of his labours in obtaining on behalf of the City funds £4800 per annum, the cost of the maintenance of convicted prisoners, and the expenses attendant upon criminal prosecutions, as well as in pressing to an advantageous result the investigation into charities as regards the City prisons.

**BOLTON.**—Sir Joshua Walsley having declined to come forward again for this borough, Mr. Peter Ainsworth, who represented it previous to 1847, issued on Monday an address to the electors, again offering himself as a candidate on the Liberal interest.

**BURY.**—Viscount Duncan, who is now member for the city of Bath, has come forward as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of Bury at the next election. In his address his Lordship declares himself in favour of suffrage extension, of the ballot, and of short Parliaments; and he refers to his votes as a member of Parliament as sufficient proof that he is a Free-trader and an advocate of financial reform.

**CHATHAM.**—Within the last few days, Sir Frederick Smith, the late commanding engineer at this garrison, has been soliciting the suffrages of the electors of this borough, as a candidate to represent them in Parliament at the next general election.

**DEVENTHAM.**—The *Chester Courant* announces on authority that Mr. Bagot will offer himself for re-election for this county, in conjunction with Sir W. W. Wynne, as a supporter of Lord Derby's Administration.

**DUNDALK.**—Mr. Torrens McCallagh, the present member for this borough, is to offer himself again at the general election. An opposition has been threatened by the Orange and Protectionist party, combined with some ultras of the Democratic class.

**EAST GLOUCESTER.**—There are rumours that, in consequence of the health of the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester will retire from the representation of this division of the county; and that Mr. Philip W. S. Miles, the present Protectionist member for Bristol, will be brought forward to supply his place.

**GREAT YARMOUTH.**—The re-election of the present members, Messrs. Sanders and Rumbold, is said to be very doubtful. Mr. Edward Ladd Betts, the railway contractor, and partner of Mr. Peto, M.P., is likely to be brought forward on the Liberal interest to contest the representation. Sir Edward Lacon and Mr. W. H. Windham have also been named as candidates.

**HERFORDSHIRE.**—Mr. King and Mr. Hanbury, the new candidates for this county in the Protectionist interest, are busy canvassing the county together. At Ross and Ledbury they met with much opposition, and at the former place, on Thursday week, were grossly insulted. At Ledbury they were followed from door to door by a mob armed with a piece of meat enveloped in crape, and elevated on the top of a pole. Another man had a diminutive loaf on the end of a stick, which he pertinaciously carried before the candidates.

**LEEDS.**—Sir G. Goodman has signified his compliance with the invitation given to him. Mr. J. G. Marshall has declared that the state of his health rendered it imperative on him to retire from Parliamentary life. Thus at present there is only one Liberal candidate before the borough, as Mr. Carbutt declines to allow his name to be again proposed. The Liberals have consequently been on the look-out for another candidate, and the name at present mentioned with most favour is that of the Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, late President of the Poor-law Board, and one of the representatives for Hull.

**LIMERICK CITY.**—It is stated that Lord Arundell's re-election is pretty certain; but there will be a formidable struggle for the other seat. A new English candidate is spoken of for this city.

**LINCOLN.**—Mr. Sealey, it is stated, will again appeal on Liberal principles to the constituency, and with every prospect of success. Colonel Sibthorp, of course, will stand; and a requisition is in course of signature to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.

**SCARBOROUGH.**—The Earl of Mulgrave, eldest son of the Marquis of Northampton, who was defeated at the last election for this borough, by Mr. G. F. Young, has announced his intention to stand for the representation at the next vacancy. Mr. Young will retire, and solicit the representation of Cambridge-shire.

**SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.**—Mr. W. B. Beaumont and Mr. S. Ogle are announced as candidates for the representation of this division.

**SOUTH SHIELDS.**—Mr. Wain has intimated his resignation of South Shields; and Mr. Ingham has consented to stand on Free-Trade principles. The Hon. A. Liddell is the only other candidate named.

**TYNEMOUTH.**—Mr. R. W. Grey, the present member, has issued an address to his constituents, in anticipation of an early dissolution. Hugh Taylor, Jun., Esq., of the Coal Exchange, London, has intimated his intention of coming forward for Tynemouth in the Conservative interest.

**WAKEFIELD.**—Mr. George Sanders will again offer himself as a candidate for Wakefield.

A meeting of delegates from factory operatives was held at the Cotton Tree Inn, Manchester, on Sunday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to insert the words "no child" in the act of 1850. Mr. P. Hargreaves presided, and there were twenty-six delegates present, including seven from different branches in Manchester.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Dublin Mansion-house, convened by the Lord Mayor, at the request of a deputation from the committee of the Manster Exhibition, with a view of bringing before the manufacturing interests of that city the utility of the undertaking, and to consider the best means of promoting its success. Sir Robert Kane, President of the Cork College, addressed the meeting at some length, as did also the Hon. P. J. Vereker. A local committee was formed, and a large subscription list was opened.

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—The Royal Commissioners not having the power under the charter by which they were appointed to dispose of the surplus funds arising from the receipts connected with the Great Exhibition, have applied to the Crown for the necessary authority to enable them to dispose of them. A supplemental charter has therefore been issued.

**CITY SEWERS EXPENDITURE.**—From a statement of the accounts of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, for the year between Michaelmas, 1850, and Michaelmas, 1851, it appears, that, on the consolidated account and sewers account together, their revenue amounted to £74,977 11s. 4d., and their expenditure comprised the following items:—For paving streets, £19,879 7s. 6d.; for lighting lamps, £10,615 19s. 6d.; for cleansing streets, £5694 11s.; for salaries, wages of workmen employed, collection, commission, &c., £7887 19s. 10d.; improvements in widening streets, &c., £2233 9s. 10d.; for sanitary works, £1453 8s. 6d.; for new sewers and drains, £3719 0s. 4d.; for annuities on life, paying off an old debt, £2444 10s.; for various works, £1953 16s. 7d.; for cleansing and repairing sewers, £8128 16s. 6d.; to parliamentary expenses and law charges, £1177 17s. 2d.; for rents and taxes, £348 3s. 5d.; for sundries, £773 4s. 9d.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—Sir John Boileau presided at the weekly meeting of this society on Wednesday evening, when Professor Wilson read a paper on the agricultural products and implements of the Great Exhibition. He first alluded to a specimen of potash extracted from sea-water. He considered the discovery made and carried into effect on the shores of the Mediterranean, near Marseilles, for the extraction of potash from sea-water, might come to be exceedingly valuable to the farmer. The hybridizing of the cereals was also of importance to the agriculturist. The lecturer then alluded to the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which might be carried on with profit in this country, seeing that we had the matured experience of Continental manufacturers to guide us. The use of rapeseed oil in the lubrication of machinery was also a matter of considerable importance, and would become increasingly important as machinery came to be more and more extensively used. Messrs. Brotherton, who exhibited a number of specimens of the oil at the Crystal Palace, considered that obtained from British seed was equal to that produced from any foreign rape. The London and North-Western Company alone consumed about 40,000 gallons of oil in a year. At five quarters to an acre, it would require a thousand acres of rapeseed to produce oil sufficient for that company alone. Professor Wilson then, alluding to the reaping machines of McCormack and Hussey, especially praised that of Mr. Bell, of the Carse of Gowrie, invented so far back as 1839. It cut about twelve acres per day, at a cost of 3s. 6d. per acre, and was even capable of cutting eighteen acres per day. However, he considered that in many of the old machines, which were now neglected, in which there were rotary motion and central propulsion, there were the elements of a much better reaping machine than any yet brought into operation. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to him for his able paper.

**ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CLUB FOOT, &c.**—On Wednesday a meeting of the friends of the above charity was held at the institution in Bloomsbury square. The hospital was established in 1839, for the cure of all kinds of contractions and deformities, and since that period upwards of 12,000 poor cripples have had the use of their limbs restored to them. During the past year nearly 1500 were admitted to the benefits of the charity, and about 300 names, whose cases will not admit of out-door treatment, are on the books, waiting their turn of admission into the wards. The expenditure in the course of the last year amounted to £2227 16s. 1d.; and the income for the same time being £2418 10s. 8d., there remained a balance in favour of the charity of £190 14s. 7d. It was stated that the 19th of May had been fixed for the anniversary festival at the Albion Tavern, on which occasion the Earl of Shaftesbury had consented to preside.

**ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—The annual general meeting of this corporation was held on Wednesday; Sir Robert H. Inglis in the chair. The report stated that the sum of £1635 was distributed during the past year in relief to distressed authors and their families, making the total sum so applied, from the commencement of the institution, £40,535. The Marquis of Lansdowne was re-elected president; the vice-presidents, council, and officers were re-elected, Charles Baldwin, Esq., being elected to the vacant office of treasurer; and Bolton Corney, Esq., to that of auditor. The anniversary dinner was appointed to take place on the 12th of May, when Lord Campbell is expected to preside.

**MANSION HOUSE.**—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Upholders' (his Lordship's) Company, and a number of his private friends; and on Friday his Lordship received at dinner the chairman and directors of the Kent Waterworks, of which company his Lordship is a director, the sheriff, the members of the Guildhall committee, the master of the Spectacle-makers' Company, the master and several members of the Court of the Cordwainers' Company.

**ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.**—On Wednesday, at a quarterly court of the governors of this dispensary, held at the institution in Bartholomew-close—Mr. John Wood, the treasurer, in the chair—the report of the resident apothecary was read, showing that the number of patients admitted to the benefits of this charity, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851, was 4197. Of those 1976 were cured, 851 were relieved, 22 had died, and 1348 were still under cure. The total number of patients admitted during the year 1851 was 12,991. Of these 11,567 had been cured or relieved, and 76 had died. The number of patients visited at their own homes during the year was 2041.

**ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday the second general meeting of this society for assisting members of the profession and their families in distress was held at the Freemasons' Tavern; David Mocatta, Esq., in the chair. The report spoke of the favourable advances in its object made by so young a society. The receipts for the year amounted to £493. The expenses, including donations, had been £58 10s., and £400 had been invested.

**UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.**—On Saturday, the twenty-first annual meeting of the members of this institution was held in the lecture-room, Whitehall-yard; Sir Charles Adam in the chair. From the report of the council, it appeared that the total number of members on the 1st of March, 1852, was 3196, of which number 773 were life members, and 2423 were annual subscribers. The abstract of the accounts for the past year showed that the expenditure of the institution (which had amounted to £1629 13s.) exceeded its income by £56 2s. 10d.; in addition to which, the assessed taxes—about £45 for last half-year—had not yet been applied for. The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the appeal of the institution against the demand for rates made on the part of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, had been adverse to the institution, and would occasion an additional annual charge of £100, besides the payment of the costs of the suit.

**DRAPEES', SILKMERCHERS', &c., INSTITUTION.**—The twentieth anniversary dinner of the Drapers', Silkmercers', Lacemakers', Haberdashers', and Hosiers' Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday night at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by the Sheriffs of the city of London. It appeared from the report that there is a deficiency of about £200 in the funds of the society, while the sums awarded for relief are larger than in preceding years. The directors have entertained seventy-five applications for relief, and a sum of £1513 has been expended on members in need, members' widows, or their families. The treasurer announced that the donations of the evening amounted to £374, and that £92 in annual subscriptions had been added to the funds.

**ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.**—An ordinary meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, at the Institution, Grosvenor-street. Mr. Fowler took the chair. Mr. Donaldson resumed the discussion, which had been adjourned to the present meeting, upon the paper read by that gentleman upon the tomb of Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Donaldson then directed the attention of the meeting to the dilapidated state of the monuments in all of the more ancient edifices in the country. Mr. Scott then gave a short account of the group of monuments in or near the shrine of Edward the Confessor, which he stated was most probably erected by Italian workmen, Odericus and Peter, a citizen of Rome, but whose surname was obliterated. He thought that there ought to be a survey made of all the ecclesiastical monuments in the kingdom, and engravings or models taken, which might be referred to hereafter in restoring them. The meeting then adjourned.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.**—An adjourned meeting of the above society was held on Monday evening, at their Chambers, Regent-street; Mr. Frederick Hill in the chair. The most prominent portion of the business was the reading, by Mr. Stewart, of a communication from Missouri, as to the operation of the New York code. The distinguishing feature of that code, to which the learned gentleman drew especial attention, was the manner in which the rights of married women were guarded in America, where it is provided by the code in question, that the real and personal property of married women shall not be at the disposal of the husband, unless in certain specified cases, but shall be her sole property, as if she was a single female. The communication was ordered to be printed and circulated. Mr. Hastings then read a report from the committee on the Law School, pointing out various modes of improving the means of study for gentlemen intending to make law their profession. It was agreed that the report should be printed for circulation, and the meeting then adjourned.

**TELEGRAPH AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.**—Dr. Pitman, the zealous physician attached to the hospital, desirous of getting rid of the annoyance occasioned to the patients by the noisy transmission of orders through the different wards (thus, the hall-porter was accustomed to ring a large bell in the hall until it drew all the nurses into the corridors, and then he shouted out the orders he had to give them), requested the assistance of Mr. John Braithwaite, the engineer, who visited the hospital, and suggested the manner in which it should be done. In the hall is a column 3 feet high, having in its top a dial on which are engraved a number of signals. On the walls of the different wards are corresponding dials similarly engraved, but much larger; and when the pointer to the dial in the hall is moved to any signal, all the others move in precisely the same way, and at the same time a little hammer falls on a small bell, and draws attention to the fact that the pointer has moved. In this way about fifty signals are transmitted daily in each ward without the possibility of error or the least noise. The cost in the first instance, we are told, was very trifling, and that of maintenance is really nothing. The same arrangement might be made useful in dwelling-houses for ordinary domestic use.

**INCREASE OF BUSINESS AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.**—During the last week the business at the General Post-Office has materially increased, in consequence of the great facilities now afforded to publishers of printed books (works of every description), magazines, reviews, prints, maps, &c., and to the public at large, to forward them to and from every part of the United Kingdom through the post at the following reduced rates of postage; viz.—For packets not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, 6d.; up to 2 lb., 1s.; and not exceeding 3 lb., 1s. 6d.; and so on, 6d. being charged for every complete pound or fraction thereof. No packet must exceed two feet in length (nor contain any letter open or sealed), and the postage must be pre-paid in full by affixing the proper number of stamps outside. One of the great advantages of this new arrangement is that prints and maps can be sent through the Post-Office on rollers, and markers for books, or whatever is requisite for the safe transmission of literary works and objects of art. The same may also be forwarded to Ceylon (either British or foreign) by the monthly India mails from Southampton, *via* Egypt, at the rate of 1s. per lb. British prices-current, commercial lists, &c., may be now transmitted by packet or private ships direct to Denmark at the rate of 1d. each, and periodical works at 2d. per ounce, up to 16 ounces. A box is about to be opened at St. Martin's-le-Grand specially for book-packets, so as to prevent the confusion they would make in the usual letter-boxes and newspapers. The advantages of the above facilities will be the cause of a great increase in the circulation of periodical works which hitherto could not be sent through the Post-Office except at a heavy rate. It is stated that a new fourpenny and sixpenny stamp is shortly to be issued from the Stamp-Office, which will save much trouble in the number of stamps required to be affixed on parcels.

**THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—On Monday the seventy-ninth anniversary of this society was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The annual oration was delivered by Edward Canton, Esq., F.R.C.S., to a numerous audience; after which the Fothergillian gold medal was awarded to Mr. F. Headland, for an essay on a subject proposed by the society; and a silver medal was awarded to Mr. Headland (father of the former) for important services rendered by him to the society. The Fellows subsequently dined together.

**ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.**—On Wednesday evening the fourth anniversary of this charity was celebrated by a public dinner at the London Tavern, at which about 200 persons were present. The Earl of Carlisle, who presided, was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Viscount Eglinton, M.P., Mr. Samuel M. Peto, M.P., Mr. Alderman Wile, &c. The report stated that the cases received into the institution exceeded considerably those of last year. There were now 195 patients, comprising altogether a family of 220 persons. In order to carry out a proper classification of the inmates, which was deemed a matter of primary importance, it has been determined to erect a building of the necessary dimensions to effect that object. The report also stated that—"Twenty-seven who were dumb, or made strange and unmeaning noises, are getting the use of articulate sounds, and are beginning to speak. Forty-eight have been taught to feed and dress themselves, and to observe cleanly habits. Twenty-three have been taught to read, twenty-seven to write, eleven to cipher, sixteen to draw. Some are taught music, nearly all singing, nearly all are in the drilling or gymnastic classes. Ninety can attend with propriety on domestic, and about fifty on public worship, and have pleasure in so doing." The noble chairman's eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity was nobly responded to by the announcement of subscriptions amounting to nearly £5000, amongst which were the following:—Samuel M. Peto, Esq., £1000; R. Fox, Esq., £105; the Earl of Carlisle, £15 15s.; Viscount Eglinton, £10 10s.; Lord R. Grosvenor, £10 10s.; W. Monk, Esq., £21; J. H. Shepherd, Esq., £400; Mrs. E. Pollen, £105; Rev. D. D. Morrell, £100; the Hon. Emily Eden, £10 10s.; and the Corporation of London, £210. In the course of the evening, baskets, containing shoes, gloves, stockings, net-work, &c., the handiwork of the poor idiots, were passed round the room, and excited the greatest admiration, as evidencing not only the industrious habits of the patients, but also their extraordinary skill and neatness. The musical arrangements were of a most efficient character.

**ATHENÆUM INSTITUTE FOR AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.**—A new society under this name has just been projected. The object is stated to be, to afford to authors and artists the advantages arising from extensive co-operation. To effect this object, it is proposed that the institute shall consist of four branches, viz. a protective society, a philanthropic and provident fund, an educational association, and a life assurance department. An organisation of authorship is the ultimate end of the system, and its effect is intended to be the elevation of the literary man in the scale of society to at least the same degree of consideration as the barrister, the physician, or the clergyman. "The teachers of a nation, and the moulders of the national sentiment," say the projectors, "should be cared for as much as those who make and administer its laws."

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—On Monday night the usual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street; Sir E. I. Murchison, president, in the chair. Captain Peel, Captain Beaton, Mr. J. W. Prout, and Mr. Bates were elected members. Mr. Grinnell, the President of the United States Geographical Society, who, it will be remembered, sent out at his own expense an expedition in search of Sir J. Franklin, was, by acclamation, admitted an honorary member of the society. The president stated that he had received from her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a communication announcing that the Russian Government had sent dispatches, both open and closed, to the Russian authorities on the Asiatic and American shores, instructing them to give all the aid in their power to the expedition of Captain Beaton. The thanks of the society were voted to the Russian Government for their ready compliance with the wishes of the society in this respect. A short paper by Vice-Consul Dixon was then read, on the subject of "The Ronts from Tripoli to Ghadami." An account of a visit of her Majesty's ship *Calypso* to the Georgian, Navigator's, Feejee, and Friendly Islands, communicated by Captain Worth, the commander of the vessel, was then read by the secretary. The paper gave an interesting description of the climate, products, and population of these islands. The inhabitants of the Feejees were stated to be cannibals of the worst description. Mr. Hunt, the Wesleyan missionary at one of them, stated that 500 persons had been eaten in five years within fifteen miles of his residence. When they see a fine man, the remark they make is, "What fine eating he would be." Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco. They sometimes eat their best friends; sometimes they eat a piece of a man whilst he is alive, cook it, and then make himself eat it. Yet, combined with these barbarous, cruel, and degrading practices, it could not be denied that a kind of morality and the laws of good breeding are observed by them. (Laughter.) Some of their customs were very singular. When parents grew old, they were killed by their children. Sometimes they were buried alive or thrown to sharks. Women, also, on the death of their husbands, were killed. On some occasions they insisted on being killed, in spite of the entreaties of their children and friends. It was a common custom to cut off a finger as a mark of grief for the loss of a friend, and few people were to be met with who had not lost a finger from this cause. Captain Kellett and Captain Flizroy, both of whom had visited these islands, confirmed, as far as they were able without having ocular demonstration of the fact, the accuracy of the statements of cannibalism made by Captain Worth. The thanks of the society were given to Captain Worth for his communication.

**CITY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.**—On Saturday last the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London issued a series of rules and regulations respecting slaughter-houses and common lodging-houses, with the view of inducing a better system of ventilation and cleanliness, and thereby promoting the health and comfort of the neighbourhood. In respect to slaughter-houses, the penalty for a breach of the rules is a fine of not less than ten shillings, and not exceeding forty shillings. In respect to the lodging-houses, it is ordered that in houses where rooms are let out in lodgings to more than one family, a card is to be set up in each room, to state the limits set to the number of occupants thereof. Their number to be proportioned to the cubic contents of the room and its facilities for ventilating, fixing 300 cubic feet as the minimum for an adult. Each such room to be lime-whited once in three months at least. The owner of each house, or his agent or collector, to visit each room on an appointed day, at least once weekly, between the hours of 11 and 3, and see that the floor and other woodwork of the room have been properly washed on that day; that the room be free from all dirt, rubbish, or offensive smell; that no objectionable trade be pursued in it; and that it be generally in good and proper repair. He shall see that the premises generally be in a clean and wholesome condition; that water be sufficiently supplied; and failing either of the two latter conditions, he shall forthwith lay complaint thereof before the commission.

**THE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENT AT EDMONTON.**—A preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement Danes, convened by the Parochial Association, was held in Vere-street, Clare-market, on Monday (Mr. Chapman in the chair), when it was resolved by the meeting that the majority of the guardians elected to serve for the year 1851-52 for St. Clement Danes, by reason of their determined resistance to measures proposed at the Union Board, which would have prevented the awful state and condition to which the children and the helpless infants had been reduced at the Edmonton establishment, had forfeited all claim to the respect and future support of the ratepayers of St. Clement Danes; and that the persons present were of opinion that a public meeting should be called at the vestry, and the report relative to the Edmonton establishment, circulating in all the newspapers, brought under the notice of the whole of the parishioners. A requisition, calling upon the churchwardens of the parish to convene a public meeting on the subject, having been numerously signed, the meeting separated.

**THE BLUECOAT BOYS.**—Information having been given to Alderman Kelly, the head of the ward of Farringdon Within, in which Christ's Hospital stands, that certain publicans within his jurisdiction were in the habit of supplying some of the children with ardent spirits, and that great evil was likely to result from this practice, he consulted his brethren upon the subject. The Alderman immediately directed that the town-clerk should send a copy of the section of the act of Parliament to every licensed victualler in the ward, together with the assurance that the penalties should be enforced, and that any complaints would be particularly attended to on licensing day, with the view to more severe punishment than the law provided for its violation. The following is the part of the enactment alluded to, 2 and 3 Vict., c. 94, s. 27, intitled an Act for further improving the Police in and near the Metropolis:—"And be it further enacted, that every person licensed to deal in excisable liquors, who shall knowingly supply any sort of distilled excisable liquors to any boy or girl apparently under the age of sixteen years, to be drunk upon the premises, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than 40s.; and upon conviction of a third offence, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than £5."

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births during the week ending on last Saturday were—Boys, 873; girls, 826; making in all 1699 registered in London. The deaths for the week were 1128. This is the highest that has occurred during the nine weeks that have elapsed since the 3d of January, and the mean temperature of last week was lower than in any other week during the same interval. A comparison of the returns proves that not the young, but persons of advanced years, are the sufferers; for, whereas in the preceding week (ending 28th February) 489 deaths occurred under fifteen years of age, the number of last week, being 466, shows an actual decrease; but amongst persons of middle age the deaths have increased from 368 to 399; and amongst persons of sixty years and upwards they have risen from 212 to 250. It appears that, while the mortality from zymotic or epidemic diseases for the last two weeks has been nearly stationary, the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs rose from 193 to 231. Bronchitis was fatal successively to 89 and 121 persons; pneumonia (which, unlike bronchitis, carries off principally the young), to 67 and 70; and asthma, to 21 and 24; whooping-cough has declined from 47 to 40; phthisis was fatal in the two weeks in 143 and 141 cases. Bronchitis, therefore, has contributed more than any other disease to the increase.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; the mean reading of the week was 30.061 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 36.4 degrees, which is 4 degrees below the average of ten corresponding weeks. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week; it was 35.2 degrees on Wednesday, or 5.6 degrees below the average; it was 34.8 degrees on Thursday, or 6.1 degrees below the average; and on Friday, when it was lowest, it was 33.9 degrees, which is 7.2 degrees below the average. The wind blew generally from the north and east.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## THE REV. SIR HARCOURT LEES, BART.



THE REV. SIR HARCOURT LEES died on the 7th inst., at his seat, Black Rock House, county Dublin. He was second Baronet of the name, and Rector of Kilany. The family of Lees is of Scotch origin, descending from Henry Lee, Esq., who, in the reign of James III., married Mary Erskine, of the House of Mar.

Sir John Lees, the first Baronet, early distinguished himself with the British troops in Germany, under the Marquis of Granby, and subsequently accompanied the Marquis Townshend as his private secretary to Ireland, holding the same appointment under the next Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Harcourt. In 1780 he was made Usher of the Black Rod in Ireland; in 1781 became Secretary to the War-office; and in 1784 was constituted Secretary to the Post-office in Dublin. In 1804 the dignity of a Baronet was conferred upon him. He died in 1811, leaving, with other issue, a son and heir, the late Sir Harcourt Lees, whose decease we record. He was born 29th November, 1776, and married, in 1812, Sophia, daughter of the late Colonel Lyster, of Grange, county Roscommon, by whom he has left, with other children, a son and successor, the present Sir John Lees, third Baronet. Sir Harcourt was well known in Ireland for his high Conservative principles.

## SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOMAN, BART.



THIS venerable Baronet died on the 21st inst., at his seat in the county of Waterford, at the advanced age of eighty. He was the second son of the Rev. Philip Homan, and grandson of George Homan, Esq., of Surrock, county Westmeath, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of the Rev. William Jackson, D.D., of Maghul, county Lancaster. The title of Baronet, which now becomes extinct, was conferred upon him August 1, 1801.

Sir William married, 18th June, 1797, Lady Charlotte Stuart, second daughter of John, first Marquis of Bute, and by her (who is deceased) had one son, Philip Stuart George, born in 1802, who died before him.

## VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, KNT., K.C.H., C.B.

THE death of Sir William occurred on the 6th inst. This gallant officer entered the Royal Navy in 1796, and saw a good deal of service. In 1803, when Captain of the *Terpsichore*, an old 31-gun frigate, with only 180 men on board, he fought and fairly beat off the French frigate *Sémillante*, of 40 guns and 300 men. In 1810 he assisted at the reduction of Amboyna, and in the following November he commanded the naval brigade at the capture of the Isle of France, his zeal and exertions eliciting the warm acknowledgments of Major-General Abercromby. He attained flag rank in 1841, and was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1851. Sir William married, in 1823, Anne, third daughter of the late Sir George William Leeds, Bart., of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire.

## MAJOR WILMOT.

THIS praiseworthy British officer, who has just found a premature death in the dreadful Kafir warfare, was a younger son of the house of Wilmot, of Dorkswell Hall, Warwickshire, a family that has ever been honourably active in various departments of the public service. His great-grandfather was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and twice refused the great seal as Lord Chancellor, with a peerage; his grandfather was a Master in Chancery; his father was Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and his eldest brother, Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, the present and second Baronet of the family, is a barrister in practice on the Midland Circuit, and a legal writer of repute. Major Henry Robert Wilmot, whose fate in battle we here record, was the fifth son of the late Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, Bart., Governor of Van Diemen's Land, by his first wife, Elizabeth Emma, daughter of Dr. Parry, of Bath. Having entered the army very early, Mr. Wilmot was a Major in the artillery when he went to the scene of war at the Cape; he was there Commander of Fort Pedder, and proved himself an officer of much ability and usefulness. He was shot to death on last New Year's Day, while leading his men in an attack upon the enemy in the jungle of the Fish River, where it was reported Sandilli was sheltering. This demise before his time of the brave Major adds another and not a small claim which the Wilmots have on the grateful feelings of the public.

A Memoir, with a Portrait, will appear next week of Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, the last of the Emperor Napoleon's Marshals who has just died at Venice.

## THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers published last week a manifesto or declaration of their objects, views, and intentions with reference to the dispute with their employers, in which they declare that "They have not demanded the discharge of unskilled workmen. They have not endeavoured to throw the skilled operative, not belonging to the society, out of work, nor have they ever recommended others to do so; neither have they countenanced a system of intimidation having that object. They do not seek to fix or to equalise wages, but hold the doctrine that wages should be settled by individual agreement. They do not endeavour to prevent the introduction of machinery; but, by their skill and labour, perfect and multiply it." They say further, that they have merely limited themselves to the two questions of overtime and piecework. Having described at some length the evils they allege to arise from these practices, and the hardships and unfairness of which they are made the vehicle to the men, they go on to say that they do not deny the right of the employer to engage those he likes, nor to take as many apprentices as he pleases, provided he teach them himself, and do not call upon the skilled men to instruct them.

This manifesto having been construed into an abandonment of the position which they had originally taken up with regard to the masters, the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society held a meeting on Sunday last, at which they contradicted the inference of their having changed their attitude, and they agreed to a further declaration, in which, with encouraging exhortations to perseverance in the struggle, they refer to their present position and prospects. They say:—

"Several statements have been put before the public relative to the number of skilled workmen who have gone to work in the shops of the associated employers. It has been said that in Manchester 3000 men have gone in, of whom about half are mechanics; and, though it is not expressly stated, the inference which is meant to be drawn is that they have abandoned the contest and signed the declaration.

"That is not true. The number of artisans, whether members of the society or not, who have signed the declaration, is quite insignificant—much less, indeed, than we could have supposed; but yet the statement of the Employers' Association as to the numbers in the shops may be perfectly correct. All the factories did not close on the 10th of January. After that date, out of the 2000 members of the Amalgamated Society in Manchester, 1100 remained in work, and 900 were upon the funds. Those proportions still remain unaltered, and the 1100 who have always continued employed, together with the moulders, and other skilled workmen not belonging to our society, would give about the number returned by the police as 'at work,' without any others having signed the declaration.

"The same remarks apply to the returns made to the London Employers' Association; the totals being composed partly of the men who remained at work, partly of the labourers returned as mechanics, and partly of very few skilled workmen, who have been unwise enough to sign the infamous declaration, and thus to acknowledge themselves to be the slaves of their 'masters.'

"In these circumstances, rightly considered, there is no danger—nay, more, there is absolute encouragement. The men of the iron trades have stood nobly by their cause, and have shown more of devotion than could have been expected from any class. There was never a contest in which those who would treat us as mere machines, who, denying us the free thoughts of men, would drill us into dumb, wealth-getting engines, have been so thoroughly baffled and puzzled. There must have been, we know, much of actual suffering, of strict self-denial; but it has been borne not only uncomplainingly, but for the most part cheerfully. The sense of justice—the consciousness of attempted wrong, the innate natural dignity which prompts every man to assert a right to think and act for himself, have sustained you in trouble, and would have lighted up a still darker prospect. You knew that right was upon your side—you had nothing to reproach yourselves with—you felt that before you was social elevation; behind you misery, industrial slavery, and degradation, and you never looked back. It is well, both for the present and the future, that it has been so. Bitter, indeed, would the memory of your present endurance appear to you in after life if it was linked with the thought that it led to failure; but now, when it is certain that if we are true to ourselves we must succeed, hope points to a greater and happier future, and assures us that the thought of the present, with its trials and difficulties, will become one of the most grateful of our remembrances."

At a meeting of the operatives of the metropolis engaged in the brass trade, held on Wednesday evening at the National Hall, Holborn, to express sympathy with the working engineers, it was resolved—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the closing of the shops by the master engineers was an act of gross injustice, inasmuch as they have thereby thrown large numbers of men out of employment, not only those connected with the Amalgamated Society but also those who were in no way connected with the dispute in question; and the meeting is also convinced that the question upon which the employers and the operative engineers are at variance has a bearing upon the future rights of all workmen; and as the result of the present contest must materially affect our relative positions, we therefore pledge ourselves to assist the operative engineers by contributions and our influence while the struggle continues." A second resolution stated—"That this meeting expresses its sympathies with the operatives who have been thrown out of employ by the employers' strike, and is of opinion that their noble, peaceful, and dignified resistance to the unjust demands of the employers demands the admiration and support of the whole working population of the country."

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.K.S.—Your last is a very nice mate in two moves—1. K to his 3d. 2. R to K 4th. The mate, also, the termination of the game in question, between Prince Oursouff and M. Bina, cannot be effected in less than five moves.

F.H.B. AGNES—Incorrect. G.D.—You may get the rules of a "four-handed" Chess at Leuchars, in Piccadilly. We know nothing whatever of the game.

NELIUS.—The mate in each is much too obvious. SUBSCRIBER.—The book of Tournament games is finished, and will appear as the next volume of John's "Scientific Library."

W.H.T.B.—The game against the Swindon Chess Club is not sufficiently interesting for the public. HONORARY SECRETARY, Lancaster.—The second game between the Preston and Lancaster Chess Clubs shall be inserted shortly.

J.F. Son of a Subscriber.—For the Solution of Problem No. 421 see our Paper of Feb. 21st. In the Enigmas you are correct.

W.W. Harhill, Rytherham.—The "Indian Problem" is published every month on the wrapper of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. Having got through the little "Manual" mentioned, you should now procure the *Chess-Player's "Handbook,"* published by Bohm, of Covent-garden. With that, and good practice, you will soon make rapid progress.

DEVELOP.—Your first moves are wrong. Mate cannot be given at all by that route. J.L. Fizer.—See the notice regarding Problem No. 419, in our Number for February 7th. SCOTUS is palpably wrong.

G.L.G.—You have not yet acquired sufficient experience to warrant your criticism. In the problem in question there is no mate in two moves, and if you had examined the author's solution you would have seen that White forces the game without playing the B to K B 5th. A BEGINNER.—The idea is truly absurd enough.

PERCIS.—Mr. Bownhill is at present, we believe, in Glasgow. The heads of Chess Clubs desirous of taking advantage of this eminent player's services on his homeward route, should apply to him by letter, addressed to the care of Mr. McCombe, secretary of the Glasgow Chess Club, Royal Exchange-buildings.

R.R. of Ashford.—Your problem of seven moves can be accomplished in six. No. 2 has two solutions. The key move to Mr. Bolton's problem is—1. Q to Q R 4th (ch).

TRIST NIET.—Problem 423 will well repay another examination. R.W.F. of Parwick.—They shall have due attention. Y. of Woolwich.—The word "Gambit" is derived from an Italian phrase in wrestling, and signifies a feat by which an adversary is tripped up. See the "Chess-player's Handbook," page 22.

I.C.W.—It shall be examined. AN INQUIRER.—Both diagram and solution are correct. A.—You must favour us with the names of the players; not for publication, but as a warrant of authenticity.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 423, by W.R. of Glasgow; Midge, Cairncon, Philo-Chess; I.A. of Hamilton; T. Addis, A. Edenbridge, Boldon, Tilia; P.H.M. of Cork; B.W.F.; H.P. of Newcastle; An Inquirer, of Dublin; J.A.W. of Hunslet, are correct.

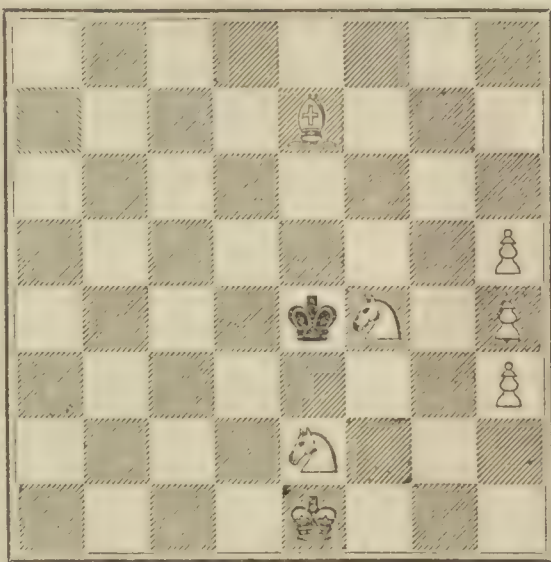
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 424, by Stevens, M.P. Sigma, Marmoset, Philo-Chess, Turst, Nict, St. Edmund, Dervon, J.A. of Hunslet, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Dervon; R.R. of Ashford; G.D. Stevens, R.D.M. Vida, Turst, Nict, St. Edmund, B.W.F., are correct. All others are wrong.

## PROBLEM NO. 425.

By C.M.J., of Birmingham.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

## CHESS IN RUSSIA.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

The following highly instructive specimen of the "Allgaier Gambit" was lately played at St. Petersburg, between the youngest of the Princes Oursouffs and Major JAENISCH.

WHITE (The Prince O.)	BLACK (Major Jaenisch).	WHITE (The Prince O.)	BLACK (Major Jaenisch).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q R to K B sq	B to K Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. B takes K B P	(ch) (b)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	18. Q takes K B (c)	K to B sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	19. B takes K R P	R takes Q
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	(dis ch)	R to K B 4th (d)
6. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 3d	20. Kt to K B 4th (e)	Kt to Q B 5th (ch)
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th	21. K to Q 3d	Kt takes B (f)
8. P takes P	P to Q 3d	22. K takes Kt (g)	R takes B
9. Kt to Q 3d	B to K 2d	23. Kt takes R (dis)	(ch) (h)
10. B to K 3d	B takes K R P	(ch) (h)	K to his sq
11. K to Q 2d	P takes K B P	24. Kt to K B 6th	(ch) (i)
12. Q takes P	Q B to K Kt 5th	(ch) (i)	Kt takes Kt
13. Q to K B 4th (a)	Kt to Q 2d	25. R to K R 5th	(ch)
14. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q Kt 3d	(ch)	K to his 2d
15. B to Q Kt 3d	R to K Kt 2d	26. R takes Q	R takes R

After many more moves, White, having a piece less, abandoned the game.

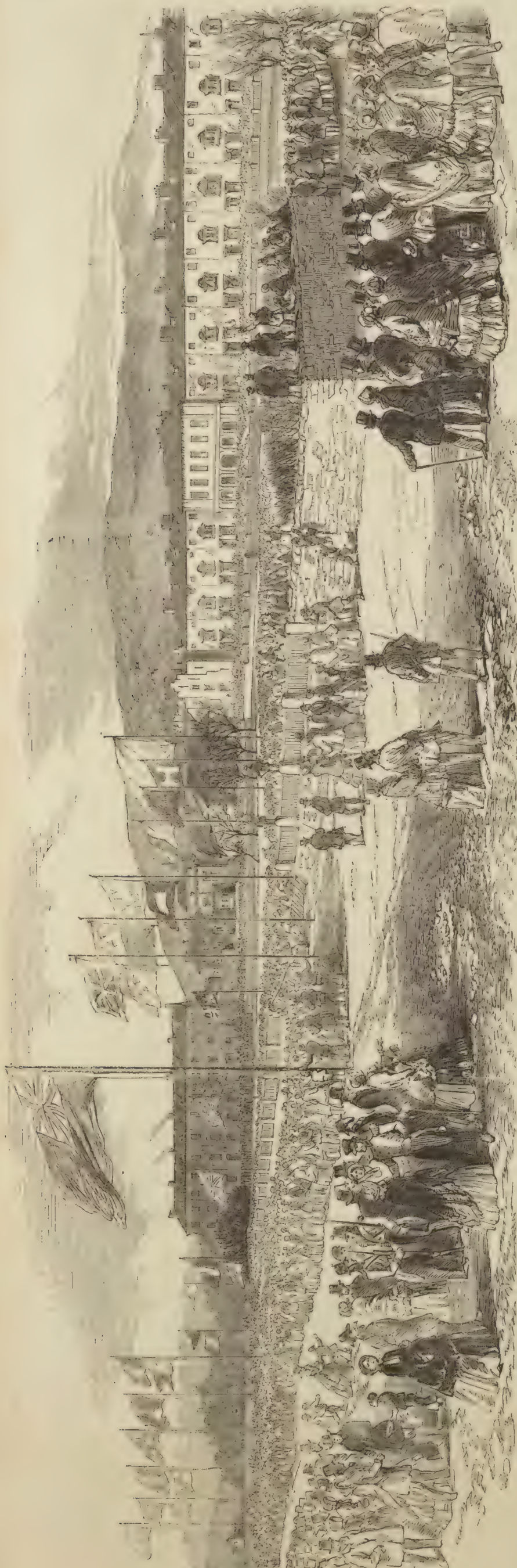
After many more moves, White, having a piece less, abandoned the game.

Noticed by Major Jaenisch.

(a) This is decidedly the best square for White to play the attacked Queen—at least, the only one where she has no power to determine any other move.

(b) Very hazardous, but equally ingenious and Black could neither take the Bishop nor move a King to his usual square or to the Queen's second. He had unquestionably but one resource at his disposal. We may be permitted on this occasion, to direct the attention of amateurs to the system of defence of "Allgaier Gambit," which our experience and long research have proved to be the best and one which will enable Black to win. The first seven moves are those of the present game; after those follow 17. White Q to K B 4th (b); Black Q to K 2d (c) (comp. note). The object of this defence consists in not taking the Bishop with the Queen, but in leaving White to capture, if he please. If, however, White play K to R 4th his result will be 18. Black Kt to K R 3d. If 18. White Kt to Q Kt 3d, then 18. Black Kt to Q B 3d. 19. White Q to K B 5th. Black P to Q R 2d. 20. White Kt to Q B 3d. Black Kt to Q R 2d. 21. White P to Q 4th. Black R to K R 2d. 22. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 23. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 24. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 25. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 26. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 27. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 28. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 29. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 30. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 31. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 32. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 33. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 34. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 35. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 36. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 37. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 38. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 39. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 40. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 41. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 42. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 43. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 44. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 45. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 46. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 47. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 48. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 49. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 50. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 51. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 52. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 53. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 54. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 55. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 56. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 57. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 58. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 59. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 60. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 61. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 62. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 63. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 64. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 65. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 66. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 67. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 68. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 69. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 70. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 71. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 72. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 73. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 74. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 75. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 76. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 77. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 78. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 79. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 80. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 81. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 82. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 83. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 84. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 85. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 86. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 87. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 88. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 89. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 90. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 91. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 92. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 93. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 94. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 95. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 96. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 97. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 98. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 99. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 100. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 101. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 102. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 103. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 104. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 105. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 106. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 107. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 108. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 109. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 110. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 111. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 112. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 113. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 114. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 115. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 116. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 117. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 118. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 119. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 120. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 121. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 122. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 123. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 124. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 125. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 126. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 127. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 128. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 129. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 130. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 131. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 132. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 133. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 134. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 135. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 136. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 137. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 138. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 139. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 140. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 141. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 142. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 143. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 144. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 145. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 146. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 147. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 148. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 149. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 150. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 151. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 152. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 153. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 154. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 155. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 156. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 157. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 158. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 159. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 160. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 161. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 162. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 163. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 164. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 165. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 166. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 167. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 168. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 169. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 170. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 171. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 172. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 173. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 174. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 175. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 176. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 177. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 178. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 179. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 180. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 181. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 182. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 183. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 184. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 185. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 186. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 187. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 188. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 189. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 190. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 191. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 192. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 193. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 194. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 195. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 196. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 197. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 198. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 199. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 200. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 201. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 202. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 203. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 204. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 205. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 206. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 207. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 208. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 209. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 210. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 211. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 212. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 213. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 214. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 215. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 216. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 217. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 218. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 219. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 220. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 221. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 222. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 223. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 224. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 225. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 226. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 227. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 228. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 229. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 230. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 231. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 232. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 233. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 234. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 235. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 236. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 237. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 238. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 239. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 240. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 241. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 242. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 243. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 244. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 245. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 246. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 247. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 248. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 249. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 250. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 251. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 252. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 253. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 254. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 255. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 256. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 257. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 258. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 259. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 260. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 261. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 262. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 263. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 264. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 265. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 266. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 267. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 268. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 269. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 270. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 271. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 272. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 273. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 274. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 275. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 276. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 277. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 278. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 279. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 280. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 281. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 282. White Kt to K B 3d. Black P to K 2d. 283. White P to K 3d. Black R to K R 2d. 284. White Kt to K B 3d.





COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW DOCKS AT SWANSEA.—THE CEREMONY IN BURBOWS-SQUARE.

bers of the several Odd Fellows' lodges, and of the order of Ivories, who, headed by a band of music, had marched in procession to the place of meeting, occupied the large court of the Town Hall, where also were assembled a large proportion of the inhabitants of the town.

CELEBRATION OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF SWANSEA DOCKS.

AMONG the most interesting festivities of our time is the celebration of the commencement or completion of great public works calculated to extend the means of intercommunication, and thus materially to contribute to the welfare of the district. Of this class were the proceedings at Swansea on the 26th ult., when all ranks of the inhabitants, by their enthusiasm, evinced the importance they attached to the event of the day—the commencement of the new Docks—in giving free scope to the natural advantages which Swansea possesses as a seaport. Early in the morning the bells of St. Mary's Church rang a joyous peal; flags waved from the public buildings and across the streets, as well as from the ships in the dock and river. At twelve A.M., the Marquis of Worcester, who had, since his arrival on the previous day, been the guest of the Vice-Chairman of the Swansea Dock Company, Captain E. Morgan, R.A., arrived at the Guildhall from St. Helens, and was received most enthusiastically. The men-

the work of the day was to be performed. The wheelbarrow was of polished mahogany, enriched with foliage and carving. It bore the armorial coats of the Marquis of Worcester, the Dock Company, and the borough of Swansea; its wheel was composed of carved "plumes of feathers," surrounded by the motto "Per Ardua." The shovel was of polished steel, embossed by the electrotype process with the ensigns of the noble chairman, and had a handle of polished mahogany. On the ground in Burrows-square from 7000 to 8000 persons were assembled. On arriving at the selected spot, the noble Marquis having been presented by the Dock secretary with the spade, the sod was turned and deposited in the barrow in capital style, and was conveyed by the vice-chairman of the Dock Company, Captain Morgan, towards the southern or seaward margin of the intended Dock, followed by hundreds of eager spectators. The dock boundaries having been perambulated by the noble Marquis, attended by a band of stalwart "navvies," the proceedings were brought to a conclusion by a *feu de joie* by the military, accompanied by loud cheers from the gratified thousands of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

The whole of the intended site of the Docks was very tastefully decorated for the occasion by flags and banners. "The concluding, like the early part of the day," says the *Swansea and Glamorganshire Herald*, "was observed by all classes as a holiday; from the humblest to the highest, all seemed by their conduct and mode of demeanour to indicate that each felt that old time could not have been more auspiciously cemented than by the leading part which a son of the noble House of Beaufort had taken in the proceedings of a day, which was, indeed, a 'great day for Swansea.'"

In the evening a grand entertainment was given to the Marquis of Worcester. The chair was occupied by the Mayor. After the customary loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the Mayor proposed "The health of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort," who would have been present had his health permitted. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and replied to by the Marquis of Worcester, whose health was next drunk with great applause. The health of the Mayor, and a variety of other toasts, including "The Coal Trade," "The Iron and Tin Trades," were drunk; and the company broke up at late hour.

## THE THEATRES.

## DRURY-LANE.

"THE SICILIAN BRIDE," GRAND OPERA, IN FOUR ACTS. THE LIBRETTO BY M. ST. GEORGES AND MR. BUNN; AND MUSIC BY BALFE.

The scene is in Sicily, in the thirteenth century, coeval with the "Sicilian Vespers;" but, with the poet's license, that awful event is not referred to, and another agency is employed by the dramatist: to put down the tyranny exercised by the Marquis Montluc (Mr. Whitworth), Governor for Charles of Anjou. At the rising of the curtain, Syracuse is seen, with Mount Ætna in the distance; in the foreground is the portico of a chapel. *Sirena* (Miss R. Isaacs) and *Pietro* (Miss P. Horton), an armourer, are about to be married, but the edict of the Governor forbids the Sicilians to intermarry. Fortunately for the lovers, the deadly feuds of the Andreozzis and Sanganaros (the Capulets and Montagues, or Guelphs and Ghibellines of Sicily) are terminated by the common resolve to throw off the hated yoke of France; and as *Rodolpho de Sanganaro* (Mr. Sims Reeves) has saved the life of *Bianca Andreozzi* (Miss Crichton), and they are mutually attached, the first act ends with the marriages of *Pietro* and *Sirena* and *Rodolpho* and *Bianca*, despite of the French proclamation. Before the betrothed enter the chapel, a most important incident occurs: *Andreozzi* (Mr. Toulmin) dictates to his daughter a plan for the Sicilians to meet in *Pietro's* forge, there to raise the standard of revolt, and to expel the foreign invaders. In the second act, which passes in the palace of the Governor, that functionary resorts to the aid of *Satanico* (Mr. Drayton), a Sicilian necromancer, for an opiate, which is administered to *Bianca*, who, with her father and the other Sicilian nobles, have been invited to a banquet. Under the influence of the potion *Bianca* is a somnambulist, and, in the presence of *Sirena* and *Montluc*, writes down precisely the same words dictated by her father previously, thus putting the Governor in possession of the entire plans of the Sicilians to annihilate the French. *Montluc* has *Sirena* arrested, and *Bianca* conveyed back to her father's palace, into which, at the dead of night, at the opening of the third act, the Governor basely intrudes; but *Rodolpho* arrives to save the honour of his wife, and *Montluc* withdraws, threatening vengeance on both. He is enabled to vent his rage in *Pietro's* cavern, as the conspirators are surprised by the unexpected arrival of the French troops; and when the Sicilians inquire who has been the traitor, *Montluc* compels *Rodolpho* to declare tacitly that he has been false to his country, by showing the husband the fatal paper written by *Bianca* in her sleep. The Sicilians are furious, *Rodolpho* is cursed by his own father, the Duke *Sanganaro* (Mr. S. Jones), *Montluc* is triumphant, and *Bianca* alone, although astounded by the silence of *Rodolpho* at the accusation of treason, still clings with confidence to the despairing *Rodolpho*. Between the third and fourth acts, the French troops, however, have been defeated by the Sicilians, and the latter place *Rodolpho* on his trial. He is sentenced to death, but is allowed to have an interview with *Bianca*, and a most powerful scene ensues, in which he charges her with the treason that he has concealed to save her life. He is moved by her protestations of innocence; and *Montluc*, arriving as a prisoner just as the French are about to sail from Syracuse, is touched with remorse, and confesses in what manner the paper had been written by *Bianca*, her faithful follower *Sirena* being released and confirming *Montluc's* avowal. The Governor is permitted to depart with the defeated troops, the lovers are rendered happy, and Sicily is free.

Such is the story of the "Sicilian Bride." It is full of interest, especially after the first act: the scene of somnambulism is one of the most exciting ever witnessed; the accusation and self-condemnation of *Rodolpho*, and his subsequent reproaches of his innocent bride, fulfill all the conditions of profound operatic emotion. The subject is altogether excellently adapted for musical purposes, and affords scope for brilliant spectacle and picturesque groupings. The lessee has been thoroughly liberal in his outlay, and Mr. W. West has invented admirable action for the march of the incidents. It is rarely that a more animated scene than that of the forge has been put on the stage: the rushing in of the French troops through the broken wall is managed with amazing reality. The incidental dances are cleverly contrived; and the *costumier* has carefully marked the epoch in the correct chain armour of the knights. The *mise en scène*, in short, is, in most respects, striking, gorgeous, and effective, and quite worthy of Mr. Bunn's well-known tact and judgment in mounting great lyric works.

In recording a judgment on the music of Balfé for an opera of such pretensions and proportions as the "Sicilian Bride," sorry should we have been to hazard an adverse opinion after only a single hearing, with all the uncertainties, contrarieties, and vicissitudes of a first night's execution; but in these fast days, however lofty may be the conception, however elaborate the design, however ambitious may be the models proposed by the composer, the intuitive faculties of some modern critics prompt them to pronounce judgment, finally and despotically, on the opening representation. This slashing style of scrutiny may be smart, but it is manifestly unjust. Balfé, in the new opera, has entered on a new and extended sphere of lyric composition. In his style there is the transition which has been so remarkable in the early and late operas of Rossini, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer; and the simple question now at issue is, whether, in addition to the sweet vein of melody which has made a "Balfé ballad" a proverbial saying, he has attained the higher results of learning and combination by consummate musicianship and experience. In his early operas the nationality of his melodious inspiration was palpable—it was the song of the Irish minstrel grafted on the soil of the music of the southern sky. From this tendency towards the modern Italian school in later productions, yet still retaining the attributes of artless tune, Balfé approached the forms of the French light opera writers. Now, in the "Sicilian Bride," will be recognised the salient characteristics of the French Grand Opera and of the German masters. His success in this new career will be disputed; the vexed question may not be settled here, but we never entertained a more confident conviction than that we submit in this instance, namely, that however doctors—and we may be permitted to add quacks—may differ here, his triumph with the "Sicilian Bride" in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or any of the great musical towns of Germany, will be certain. We have some strong reminiscences as to Balfé's antecedents: we recollect the fate of the "Four Brothers Aymon," at the Princess Theatre, and its subsequent career in Germany, until it was found worthy of acceptance at Her Majesty's Theatre last season; we remember the notices on the "Bondman" here, and its subsequent popularity in Germany. The "Sicilian Bride" cannot be summarily disposed of at one hearing, and particularly such a one as that which was afforded last Saturday. The second representation, on Tuesday, was a very different affair. Judicious cuts had been made; the *prima donna*, Miss Crichton, evinced greater self-possession, and her magnificent voice told powerfully in many situations; Mr. Sims Reeves was not quite so exaggerated in his acting as on the first night; Mr. Whitworth was more master of his voice; and the choral and orchestral forces were more steady and correct. The strong impression on our minds, at the first performance, of the unfortunate predominance of the ballads, was fully confirmed. Many of them are complete impediments to the development of the plot. As we propose to return to the consideration of the music—our space this week being so limited—we will but briefly refer to the introduction; to the duo between *Bianca* and *Rodolpho*, especially the last movement; and to the finale of the first act; to the bacchanal of French nobles; to the admirable comic duo between *Montluc* and *Satanico*; to the ballet music; to the splendid trio in which the somnambulist reveals the state secret, of the second act; to the trio in which *Montluc's* designs are defeated; the chorus at the forge; the wondrous conception, the chorus of conspirators, "Gather, gather!" sung without accompaniment; and to the finale of the third act; to the concerted piece, the trial of *Rodolpho*, and to the subsequent exciting duo between him and *Bianca*, in the third act. We would also invite the special attention of amateurs, who should hear the opera, not once, but twice and thrice, to be keenly alive to its beauties to the largeness of the ideas, and to the proportions of the forms employed therein; to the consistency and coherency with which the composer has preserved throughout the opera, in carrying out its text, the motive first heard in the overture, and which is sung by *Andreozzi* "On the Rite of St. Clair"—a theme noble, pompous, martial, and national—interwoven with masterly address in the striking situations throughout the opera, a subject ear-haunting from the beginning, and thrilling in its reiteration, suggested by the highest order of fancy and imagination, and wrought with the scientific completeness of the consummate musician; and if the flow of melody in this opera be not always strikingly original, it is ever graceful, flowing, and unrestrained; whilst the instrumentation is often novel and ingenious, and generally brilliant. As artistic creations, we must mention those of Miss P. Horton and Mr. Drayton, slight as are the sketches they have to embody. Miss Crichton's glory at present must rest on her splendid voice and excellent phrasing; but give her time, and she will improve as an actress: it is only her second part, and such a one as would exact the powers of a Malibran, a Viardot, or a Grisi to realise. Mr. Sims Reeves is fortunate; never has he had such a chance as in this opera. Balfé has measured him accurately, and the tenor has been intelligent enough to seize upon the charming phases of *Rodolpho's* music with unexampled power, feeling, and delicacy. His singing on Tuesday night was beyond all praise. Mr. Whitworth has increased his rising reputation by his careful vocalisation.

We shall next week engrave a scene from the opera.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

The Gowrie plot is one of the most obscure points of Scottish history; but the "Restalrig Correspondence," some few years ago, threw considerable light upon the transaction, and shewed that Logan, of Restalrig, had some concern in that notable affair, and was, indeed, the party who enticed James VI. to Perth, where the enterprise which he had planned failed in the hands which he meant should carry it out, the Earl of Gowrie and his brother Alexander Ruthven. This view of the subject was taken up by the Rev. Mr. White, who tried his maiden hand at a tragedy on the neglected theme, taking for his basis the for-said correspondence. Accordingly, in 1846, he gave to the public a drama, under the title of "The Earl of Gowrie," which certainly seemed to afford a clever solution of the mystery. With some alterations this tragedy has at length reached the stage, and on Saturday last proved successful in the performance of Mr. Phelps and his company. The manager has lately won considerable reputation by his dexterous use of the Scottish dialect, and the character of James VI. affords ample opportunity for his skillful command of it as the colouring of a very complex though unpromising part, yet drawn with first-rate dramatic instinct. The character of James VI. is strongly antagonised by that of Logan of Restalrig (Mr. G. Bennett). It is throughout diamond cut diamond, but the advantages of scholarship and position belong to James, and thus King-craft at length prevails over mother wit, and the *dénouement* is favourable to the wily, crafty, double-dealing, mean, and cowardly Monarch, whom, while we despise, we cannot help admiring for his learning and cunning. The latter substitutes the finer parts of wisdom; and, poor as it is, from some intrinsic relation with the nobler quality, fairly wins the final victory. Never was a part played with a finer appreciation of the salient points in an unique character than James VI. by Mr. Phelps. The entire interest of the piece was



involved in its possible development, and the whole was realised with a skill and tact nothing short of admirable. In these individualities there is no doubt that Mr. Phelps is a decided master, and it will not be his fault if the play prove not eminently attractive. It will be entirely owing to its deficiency of interest as a story—its artistic interest is decidedly first-rate. Mr. Marston, as the Earl of Gowrie, had an amiable and honourable character to support, and performed it with dignity and ease. There is little or no female interest in the play, though there are several female characters. The most ambitious, but least efficiently developed, is the Countess Gowrie (Miss Goddard); the next in importance is Catharine Logan, by Miss Cooper; but the most pleasing, and decidedly best acted, was Lady Beatrice Ruthven, by Miss Feist. The dénouement of the play is painful, and perhaps revolting to those who wish the virtuous to succeed and the wicked to be punished; but it is true to daily experience as well as history; and, no doubt, the judicious audience at this theatre will look at it in the proper light.

LYCEUM.

The "Game of Speculation" and the "Prince of Happy Land" still continue their successful run. From both, this week, we give illustrations—in the third month of their attraction. This "is a happiness" of which only this management may boast. The first of our illustrations takes an early incident in the play, in which Hawk explains to his dearer half how like puppets he moves his creditors and dupes.

Mr. C. Mathews acts the quasi situation inimitably; and we feel the while that all are marionettes—all, both on and off the stage. It is a great improvement on the Shakesperian "men and women, merely players." This dallying with the subject is as full of reflection as that of Hamlet with Ophelia—as full of pain and madness, sometimes, in the real world. But at the Lyceum they manage these things differently. There all is turned to sport and pleasure, and the priests of the temple minister to the delight of admiring multitudes. We cannot do better than give a portion of the scene:—

Hawk. My dear Caroline, do not attempt to judge my means of action. In this world, nothing is trifling—nothing too insignificant. Just now, you were trying to win over the servants by gentleness. Error, my dear—complete error! You should be firm as the Iron Duke, and as brief.

Mrs. H. And why issue commands, when you cannot pay?

Hawk. My love, the principle of social existence is extremely simple. Pay with gold, when you can—when you can't, pay with brass.

Mrs. H. But we often obtain, through affection, services which are refused to

Hawk. Through affection! How little you know the present age. Now, nothing but selfishness exists. Every one places his future in the Three per Cents. There lies our paradise. The wife knows her husband is insured; the son insures his father's life. All our morals lie in dividends! As to servants, we change them every day. Attachment, indeed! pay them their wages regularly, and they leave you without regret; but owe them money, and you keep them devoted to the last.

Mrs. H. Oh! You, so honourable, you to utter such things?

Hawk. I utter what we all feel, but what few have the boldness to avow. Here lies modern honour (holding up half-a-crown). Chivalry has shrivelled into that! Shall I tell you why plays succeed which have scoundrels for their heroes? It is because the spectator is flattered, and says to himself as he goes away, "Come, come, hang it, after all I'm not such a scamp as he is."

Mrs. H. No, no!

Hawk. My dear Caroline, I see my levity wounds you, but consider our positions. Are we not suffering for the crime of our partner, Sparrow, who decamped with all our funds? You know the honour and integrity with which I raised our house to wealth—a house untainted in reputation till that fatal act reduced us all to beggary. The fault was not mine, but what was to be done? A coward would have destroyed himself. Not I. Die! never. I had not lived so long in the world, my dear, without discovering its weaknesses. I had not mixed so much with monied men, without reading their inmost souls—and so,



"MR. AFFABLE HAWK," MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

"MRS. HAWK," MRS. HOEN.

SCENE I., ACT I., FROM "THE GAME OF SPECULATION," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

like a man or that world in which I had studied, I daily accepted the new position forced upon me. Necessity, mark me, not choice, compelled me to it; and I thenceforth determined to give the world the benefits of the lessons it had taught me, and turn my very ruin into amusement.

Mrs. H. Your elasticity of mind was commendable, no doubt, but is the line you have taken justifiable?

Hawk. Perfectly. The speculators who enriched themselves quietly under the shadow of my former successes, are now the toys and puppets with which I divert my leisure and dispel my melancholy. When I am dull I pull their strings (imitates the action of pulling the strings of a puppet), and they dance till I am merry again. The game of speculation, which I formerly played for love, I now play for money, that's all.

Here is the entire spirit and almost the whole plot of the piece—the proposition, as it were, of the action. Never was a story of the kind more skilfully wrought out.

The second illustration shows the Point-lace Chamber, the boudoir of Princess Desiderata, in the Tower of Tapers, from the extravaganza of the "Prince of Happy Land." The absurd and sublime are cleverly blended in this scene, and thus the great object of burlesque is attained. Its pictorial ornamentation is first-rate. Part of the dialogue may be given with advantage.

Floretta sings:—

Many there are in the richest frames Should have the power to tell their names;

For so completely they're incog., You can't believe the catalogue. Could they silence break, For politeness' sake, We their words must take, As to who they're meant for.

[The Picture is brought on and placed in the centre of the stage, the attendants draw the curtains, and discover the Portrait of PRINCE FELIX, full length and the size of life.]

Princess D. [Starting and aside to Floretta.]

'Tis he, Floretta, like as it can be;

Flo. A prettier fellow, I'd ne'er wish to see!

Duchess. Towards our daughter it turn'd both its eyes.

Duke. It opens its mouth!

Love Felix, or he dies!

Duke. It spoke—I heard it speak, with mine own ears.

Princess D. The same sweet voice!

Flo. Its eyes seem full of tears!

Say something kind to it, for pity's sake; It sighs as if its very frame would break;

Princess D. [to PRINCESS.] New life to Felix if her love can give, Desiderata bids her Felix live.

Flo. Look, look, what rapture now in every feature; It understands you like a living creature.

Portrait. [to PRINCESS.] Sweet Princess, Felix lives for you alone! Show me a painting equals that for tone.

Flo. There's not an artist in the whole profession, Could show one to surpass it in expression.

Portrait. [to PRINCESS.]

Duke. It spoke—I heard it speak, with mine own ears.

Princess D. The same sweet voice!

Flo. Its eyes seem full of tears!

Say something kind to it, for pity's sake;

It sighs as if its very frame would break;

Princess D. [to PRINCESS.]

New life to Felix if her love can give,

Desiderata bids her Felix live.

Flo. Look, look, what rapture now in every feature;

It understands you like a living creature.

Portrait. [to PRINCESS.]

Sweet Princess, Felix lives for you alone!

Show me a painting equals that for tone.

Flo. There's not an artist in the whole profession,

Could show one to surpass it in expression.



THE POINT-LACE CHAMBER, FROM THE "PRINCE OF HAPPY LAND," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.



**Duke.** I do remember a wax-doll I saw,  
That mov'd its eyes, and said "Pa-pa, Ma-ma."  
**Duchess.** But this *chef-d'œuvre* hears as well as talks!  
**Floa.** It beats all heads in crayons, ma'am, by chalks.  
**Duchess.** [to Princess.]  
**Princess.** But do you really, dear, child, what you've said?  
**Duke.** Ay, have you put your mind up on this head?  
**Princess D.** Sir, in this portrait I the features trace  
Of him I love!  
**Duke.** She says it to his face!  
**Princess D.** And whom I'll marry, if you're no objection.  
**Duke.** Marry, not I—we sanction your selection.

This is light, elegant writing, and does credit even to Mr. Planché, who, by general consent, is admitted to have gained laurels or myrtles in this kind of composition never yet worn by mortal out of elfin-land.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Frederick Gye has just issued his prospectus for the sixth season, which is to commence on Tuesday the 23d inst. The principal items specified in the document were exclusively published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last Saturday; but there are some interesting additions.

The re-engagements are Grisi and Viardot, Madame Castellan, Mlle. Bertrande, Mlle. Anna Zerr, and Mlle. Cotti; Signori Mario, Stigelli, Mei, Soldi, Tambriluk (tenors); Ronconi, Kommi, Tagliafico, Polonini, Gregorio, Rache, Marini (his first appearance these three years), and Herr Formis (barytones and basses).

The new engagements are Madame Gazzaniga, the famed *prima donna* from Italy; Mlle. Theresa Seguin, a new contralto; and, possibly, Madame Medori, from St. Petersburg and Brussels; Signor Galvani, the tenor, from Milan; Herr Ander, the great German tenor; M. Gueymard, the celebrated French tenor; and Sig. Bartolini, a new barytone, from Brussels and Palermo.

The part of the prospectus which will surprise our readers the most, and which is likely to provoke no little discussion, is the announcement of the arrangements for the virtual revival of the ballet, which, at this establishment, has been regarded as defunct. *Divertissements* after short operas are to be restored, instead of giving scraps of works. Mlle. Robert, Mlle. Louise Tagliani, and Mlle. Brusi, already known at the Royal Italian Opera, are re-engaged, as also the Mlles. Bellotti, Mlle. Leblond, Mlle. Kolenberg, and Mlle. Minard, Fosse, and Rualt. M. Alexandre is ballet master, and Mr. Alfred Mellon resumes his old post as leader of the ballet. It is announced, also, that the orchestra and chorus have received several important additions.

#### ST. JAMES'S.

On Wednesday week Mlle. Dejazet appeared in a new *petit pièce*, called "César et Napoleon." In this she personates a widow long enamoured of a youth calling himself *Napoleon*, and, being now free to re-wed, disguises herself as a young bachelor to ascertain the state of his affections. She finds them true to his early impressions, though nearly ruined by dissipation. Accordingly, she repairs his fortunes, and confers on him her hand. On Friday this talented actress concluded her present engagement, performing on the present occasion three characters—the *Duc de Richelieu*, the *Napoleon* of the piece above described, and the *Comtesse de Brionne* and *Sebastien* in "La Douairière de Brionne." She was much applauded.

On Monday M. Lemaitre and Mlle. Clarisse made their first appearance for the season, "Don César de Baran" being the piece. Who can play this character like Lemaitre—with those nice shades and distinctions of feeling and habit, those minute differences of situation, those subtle traits and small acts in which lie worlds of meaning? Mlle. Clarisse has also won golden opinions, and deserved them. The greeting of both on the present occasion was sincere and ardent. It is quite a treat to enjoy their acting in this drama, notwithstanding its length, for it is performed in five acts.

#### PRINCESS.

On Saturday was placed on the stage a new and original farce by Mr. Tom Taylor, affording characteristic opportunities for Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Wigan. The title at once discloses the nature of the interest—"Our Clerk; or, No. 3, Fig-tree-court, Temple." As a picture of barrister life this farce is good; though somewhat too broadly sketched, perhaps, and with a stern Hogarthian pencil, less attractive than some nearer samples of caricature painting in this more refined epoch of society. *Job Meacock* and *Richard Hazard*, Esqs., inhabit the same set of chambers, and have two clerks—a fast one and a slow one—*Edward Sharpus* and *John Puddicombe*. These latter, performed by the Keeleys, are humorous portraits. A little incident of cigar-smoking is exceedingly well managed. Then they feast some of the Temple nursery-maids, during their master's absence, in first-rate style; and most stirring is the confusion of packing the girls into the bed-rooms, and the babies into the cupboard, on the return of *Hazard* from a sudden marriage-trip with his newly-made bride. There is also a *Sheriff-officer's man*, by Mr. Meadows, the make-up of which is capital. The fellow refuses to leave the chambers where he is placed to enforce an execution for debt. The perplexity of all parties is conducted with great humour. It was well acted, and deservedly successful.

#### OLYMPIC.

A new piece, by Mr. Fitzball, called the "Last of the Fairies," has been produced at this theatre. This little drama derives its title from its heroine, *Alice Brook* (Miss Sarah Lyons), disguising herself as one of the elfin race, to frighten off the Roundheads from the place of concealment of her father and her lover. A comic underplot between two domestic, personated between Mr. W. Shaiders and Mrs. Alfred Phillips, furnished certainly the most amusing scenes; though the whole is possessed, as might be expected, of popular elements.

#### PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

Mr. Palgrave Simpson has given a new drama to this theatre, under the title of "Matrimonial Prospects." Two bubble companies introduce a lady and gentleman to each other, who both prove poor, but loving. Though mutually deceived, they resolve to wed. The bubble agents, however, lose their fees, and then, to the infinite amusement of the house, abuse each other and their dupes. The piece was successful.

A new tragedy on the subject of "Timoleon" has been brought out at the Adelphi Theatre, Edinburgh. The author is Mr. R. W. Jameson, W.S., and the dialogue is stated to be nervous and poetical. The practice of essaying new dramas on the provincial stage deserves encouragement; and as to such as, like Edinburgh and Dublin, they are as much entitled as London to take theatrical initiatives, and they merit censure for not having done so frequently, indeed habitually.

**BUST OF KOSSUTH.**—A new bust of the eloquent Magyar, by Mr. J. Baley, a young artist, of Conduit-place, Paddington, has just appeared. The artist has succeeded in the likeness; and the firm set head and bold open brow of Kossuth are admirably given; the features have the reflective expression of the statesman, and the bust is placed upon the works of Shakespeare as a pedestal, characteristic of Kossuth having declared that he learnt the English language from the works of our great dramatic poet. This is Mr. Baley's first public production in a difficult branch of art, in which he has here achieved much, with high promise of future excellence.

**THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB, HALIFAX.**—This club had, on Wednesday evening week, the honour of a visit from the celebrated Hungarian chess-player, Herr Löwenthal, who gratified a numerous assemblage of the members and their friends by playing six games simultaneously, in all which he gave odds proportioned to the strength of his opponents. The result of this interesting contest was a victory for the distinguished champion in four games out of the six. The other two were won by Courtney Kenny Clarke, Esq., at the odds of the King's Knight, and by the secretary, Mr. Edward Cronhelm, at the odds of the Pawn and move. Amongst the four games won by Mr. Löwenthal, there was one exceedingly well-contested by Mr. Thomas, at the odds of Pawn and move, which lasted five hours.

**SWARING IN OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.**—On Wednesday the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, late Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was sworn into office as Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, before the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, ex-Chancellor, at his residence, Upper Pembroke-street.

**IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.**—A gentleman at Withyham, in Sussex, has invented an entirely new and economical description of railway carriage that requires neither engine, tender, or driver, and is propelled upon a most simple principle; and as its speed may be made to exceed that of the express trains, the patentee has also constructed the model of a contrivance to prevent the possibility of a carriage escaping from the rails. The only thing to be regretted is, that the carriage can only be made to travel one stage of eight or ten miles and back, and are therefore considered to be very suitable in mining districts, and are likely to be tried in Norway.

It appears that there were on the 18th ult., as stated in a Parliamentary paper just published, 304 paper-mills at work in England, 48 in Scotland, and 28 in Ireland, making 380. There were 1616 beating engines at work, and 130 silent.

The works of the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw are being carried out with extraordinary activity. The number of workmen at present exceeds 10,000, and they work during part of the night. All the rails necessary for this immense line are to be delivered by the end of July, and the contracts for the supply of locomotives have just been signed.

From Cologne we learn that a collision took place on the morning of the 2d instant between two steamers, the *Beethoven* and the *No. 23*, one going up and the other coming down the Rhine. The *Beethoven* was so much damaged that she went down soon after, but all the passengers were saved. The *No. 23* experienced less injury.

A letter from Vienna states that the Austrian Government is preparing to carry into execution two undertakings of high importance to the commercial and manufacturing interests—the improvement of the navigation of the Adige, and the construction of a railway from Bolzen, in the Tyrol, to Verona.

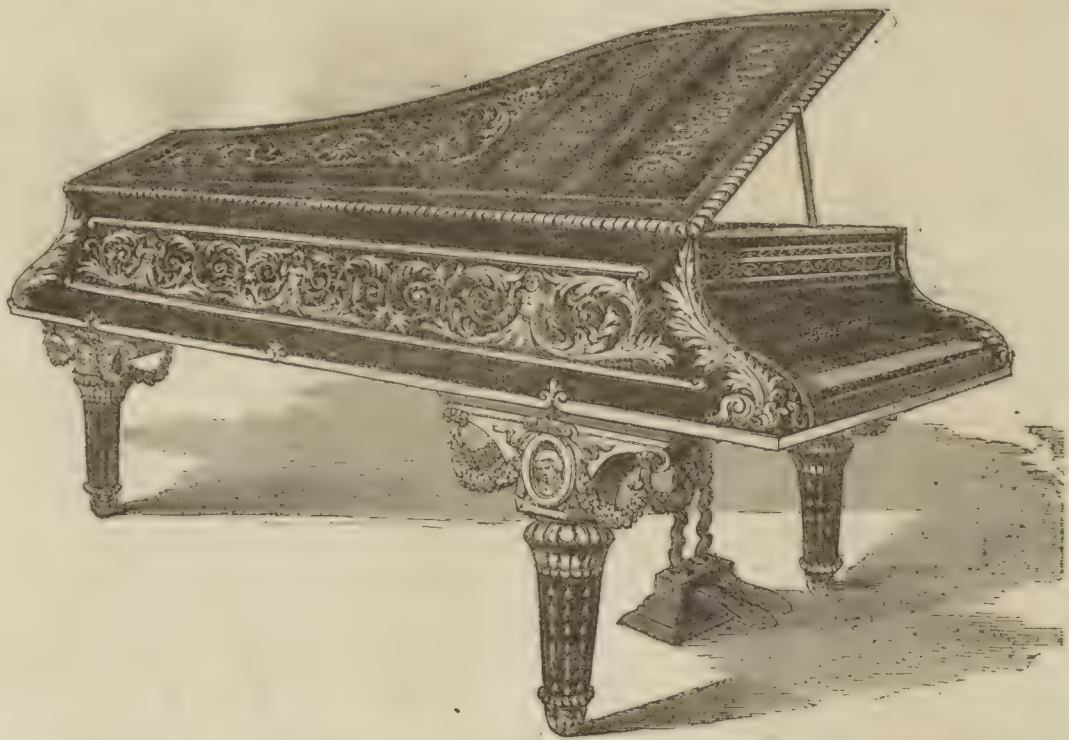
A whole family, at Long Sutton, have been nearly poisoned from partaking of a pudding boiled in a pan which had been recently used by a relation for boiling arsenic. It had been subsequently scalded, and this was deemed sufficient to avert any ill effects.

#### MUSIC.

##### ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

Sir George Clerk, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., presided at the 114th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, celebrated in the Freemasons' Hall, last Tuesday. A more efficient chairman could not have been selected to advocate the cause of this ancient and admirable institution. Sir George Clerk was one of the founders of the Royal Academy of Music, and acts as chairman of the Committee of Management in the absence of the Earl of Westmorland. As a practical amateur, Sir George Clerk's love of the art is well known, and he has ever been foremost to uphold the interests of the musical profession. His addresses on this occasion, in proposing the loyal and occasional toasts, were ex-

cellent, and thoroughly applicable to the benevolent objects of the society, and were earnestly applauded by the numerous assemblage of guests, and by the ladies who graced the gallery and seats at the end of the hall by their interesting presence, inspiring the hope that the time may come when the fairer portion of the creation, instead of having to gaze upon the feeding of the lions, may take their places at the banquet. The honorary counsel of the society (T. H. Hall, Esq.) also spoke emphatically on behalf of music and musicians during the treat provided by the committee, consisting of Messrs. Anderson, W. S. Bennett, R. Barnett, Card, Coote, J. B. Chatterton, W. Cramer, Griffin, R. Hatton, W. H. Holmes, Hill, Mackintosh, M'Murdie, C. Potter, Rovedino, Salaman, Willy, and Watkins. Amongst the donations were the liberal firm of Broadwood, which has placed the magnificent pianoforte sent to the Exhibition, valued at £1200, at



the disposal of the institution. Collard and Collard gave 50 guineas; the committee of the defunct Ancient Concerts, the balance in hand of their funds, £22 14s. 4d.; Sir G. Clerk, 10 guineas; M. Costa, Esq., 5 guineas; Rev. Mr. Hamilton, 5 guineas; the council of the disbanded Orchestral Society, £15; S. Cartwright, Esq., 5 guineas, besides other contributions. As regards the financial condition of the society, the receipts in 1851 were £314 16s. 9d., and the expenditure £258 19s. 8d., leaving a balance in hand of £228 17s. 1d. In the outlay, the working expense is down for only £220, so that £235 19s. 8d. has been actually expended in monthly payments to aged musicians, widows, and orphans, in temporary relief and funerals, in premiums to apprentices, rewards and schooling, and benefactions to aged claimants, as also a sum to indigent musicians and widows having no claim on the institution. These figures are indeed eloquent, and speak for themselves.

The musical gleanings of this festival comprised the "Non Nobis," followed by Dr. Cook's "Amen," the National Anthem, Mr. J. M'Murdie's Ossianic glees for four voices, the parts being trebled (re-demanded); Sir H. R. Bishop's glees, "Blow gentle gales;" Weber's "Glorious Apollo;" Mr. Walmsley's glees, "I wish to tune;" Mr. W. Beale's madrigal, "What ho! shepherd;" and Mr. Ball's duet from "Joan of Arc." "Oh, as shepherd pipe," sung by Miss Seymour, a pupil of Mr. Rovedino and Mr. Whitehouse. Miss Dolby sang Mr. Henry Smart's sacred air, "A pilgrim in this vale of tears." Miss Birch gave Mr. G. Lumley's ballad, "I was happy ere I loved you;" Mr. Benson rendered Hinton's clever song, "Chloris," with such classic taste as to elicit a rapturous encore; Mr. Swift gave a song by Alt; and Mr. Donald King sang Dibdin's glorious song, "Tom Bowling." The solo executants were Mr. Williams in a clarinet fantasia, and Herr Paner in a dashing pianoforte piece. The accompanists were Mr. C. Potter and Mr. W. S. Bennett; and the following singers took part in the glees:—Messrs. Benson, D. King, Bayley, Burnby, Foster, Coward, Rovedino, Lawler, A. Novello, M. Smith, Howe, Weiss, &c. The marches composed for the society by Winter and Sir H. R. Bishop were executed by a band including Baumann, G. Cooke, W. Card, Card, jun., Egerton, Godfrey, the Harpers, Lazarus, Malsch, Rao, Winterbottom, Prospero, &c. In addition to these musical enjoyments, it must be added, in justice to the new proprietors of the hall, that the reform in public dinners, so long required, has been begun by them in earnest, and that their banquet, both in quality and attendance, was universally approved of.

The annual concert for the benefit of the society will take place at Exeter-hall, on Monday, April 26th.

#### MUSICAL EVENTS.

**MR. LAURENT'S PRIZE WALTZ.**—On Monday afternoon, the trial for the prize of ten guineas, given by Mr. Charles Emile Laurent, took place at the Argyll Rooms, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable auditory. Amongst the jury were the following amateurs and professors:—Viscount Burghersh, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir Henry Webb, Bart., Captain Hugh Baillie, Captain Breedon, Messrs. Albert Smith, Charles Kenny, Willert Beale, A. J. Leslie, J. Browne, C. L. Grüneisen, Barret, Boose, Bosio, Derrien, Godfrey, J. Herz, Labarre, Lazarus, Macfarlane, Mellon, Naudaud, Pilati, Phyls, Pratten, Rousselot, Schott, J. H. Severn, Tutton, Waddell, Zerbin, &c. The same proceedings were adopted as in the case of the Prize Quadrille, won by Mr. Tutton. The competitors on this occasion were Messrs. C. Coote, F. G. Tinney, J. G. Calcott, H. Laurent, and W. H. Montgomery. The compositions were marked Z, N, Y, P, and X. For Z and P there were no votes; N obtained 6, X 8, and Y 20; the latter was, of course, proclaimed the winner, who proved to be Mr. W. H. Montgomery. Of the accuracy of the verdict of the jury there cannot be the smallest doubt, as the winning waltz, of the Labitzky school, is marked with such captivating variety and elegance, and is so thoroughly *dansant*; but N displayed, perhaps, the most striking originality of idea and treatment, and if it had been heard last would have carried off, we suspect, some of the votes given to X. In all the waltzes the instrumentation was worthy of especial praise, and the scoring indicated the great improvement that has taken place in dance music since the advent of Strauss, Labitzky, Musard, Julien, Toboquac, Bosio, &c. Mr. C. E. Laurent's excellent orchestra executed the waltzes to perfection.

**AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.**—The first concert of the sixth season was given on Monday night, at the Hanover Rooms, under the able direction of Mr. Osborne, the pianist and composer, who is appointed the conductor for the series. The programme comprised Mozart's symphony in G minor, Beethoven's "Leonora" overture, Herold's "Zampa" overture, Mendelssohn's Wedding March, instrumental arrangements of themes from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable;" Mr. Osborne's duo for two pianofortes, on subjects from the "Huguenots," played by the two accomplished amateurs, Messrs. Waley and Wellesley; and a MS. overture by a member of the society, assuming the title of "Colley Augustin."

**MR. KILLMARK'S CLASSICAL AND MODERN PIANOFORTE SOIREE.**—On Monday the first of the series took place at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the co-operation of the Misses Pyne, Mme. Ferrari, Herr Witt, Mr. Goodban, Signor Regondi, and Signor Ferrari.

**MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Lucas, violoncellist, organist, and composer, commenced his eight season, at his residence, 54, Berners-street, aided by M. Santos, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Osborne; the quartets were—No. 1, Mendelssohn; No. 5, Mozart; and No. 13, Beethoven; and a clever trio by Piazzi for piano, violin, and violoncello.

**MR. ELLA'S MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS.**—The fourth concert was presented at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. The scheme included Mozart's quintet in C, Beethoven's sonata, Op. 52, Spohr's double quartet in E minor, Mendelssohn's grand trio in C minor, and pianoforte pieces by Chopin and Heller. The executants were Molique, Mellon, Hill, Oury, Watson, Webb, G. Platti, Platti, Charles Hallé, and Mr. Benson vocalist. At the two last concerts, M. Leonard, the celebrated Belgian violinist, and Mme. Antonia de Mendi Leonard, the vocalist (cousin of Viardot), will perform.

**THE HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY.**—This famed orchestra, under the direction of Kapelmester Kalozdy, performed on Tuesday night at the St. James's Theatre, being the first of a series of six concerts. There are fifteen players—eight stringed instruments, and seven brass and wood ones. The precision of their execution of dance music is quite wonderful.

**MR. J. W. ROE'S CONCERT.**—This event took place at the Music-Hall, Store-street, on Tuesday. The artists were Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Phillips, Lockey, Hobbs, Benson, Lefter, &c.

**CITY WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.**—At Crosby Hall, on the 10th instant, the fifth of the series took place, under M. Bilet's direction; assisted by the Misses Cundell, Alleyne, Blinches, Brongham; Messrs. Tedder, Lefter, Romml, Cloffi, Soualle, Goffine, Engelke, Sonnenberg, and Agullar.

**MR. HANDEL GEAR'S SOIREE.**—The third and last of these concerts took place on Tuesday, at his residence, in Savile-row; with the co-operation of the Misses Messent, Ley, M. Williams, Wells, Mrs. C. S. Wallack; Messrs. Benson, Stretton, F. Bodda, Osborne, G. Case, Paner, Briccaldi, and Agullar.

**MR. W. BINFIELD'S RECITATIONS MUSICALES.**—The second *soirée* took place on Tuesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. In addition to Mr. W. Binfield, Misses M. and L. Binfield, Messrs. W. R. H. and A. Binfield, the abilities of Mrs. A. Newton, Mme. Macfarren, and Mr. Swift were called into play.

**THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.**—At the second concert of the new series, last Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Francis, Land, and Phillips sang a variety of glees, madrigals, and ancient songs, to the delight of a numerous and fashionable auditory. On Tuesday, the "Union" sang at Lady Chantrey's party, in Gloucester-square, at which about 300 of the fashionable world were present.

A concert took place on Thursday night at the Marylebone Literary Institution, at which the following artists were engaged:—Misses Poole, Kanford, M. Rose, A. Taylor; Messrs. Harrison, T. Williams, Weiss; Mr. John Macfarren, Mr. W. Macfarren, Mr. G. Case, and Mr. J. Banister.

The Amateur Choral Society performed, under Mr. C. Salaman's direction, on Wednesday night, Weber's "Oberon."

Dr. Bexfield has won the prize glee of five guineas, given by the Ardwick Gentlemen's Glee Club, at Manchester.

M. Bilet gave the third of his pianoforte *soirées* on Tuesday night, at St. Martin's Hall.

The musical arrangements for the ensuing week will comprise the first concert of the ancient Philharmonic Society, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Costa's direction, on Monday. The third and last of Mr. W. S. Bennett's pianoforte *soirées*, and concerts of Mr. H. Smith and Messrs. G. and J. Case, on Tuesday. The third of Mr. Neate's quartet and pianoforte *soirées*, the third of Hullah's Monthly Concerts, at St. Martin's Hall, and the second of the London Wednesday Concerts, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday. The third meeting of the Musical Institute, and the performance of "Elijah," and the Cecilia Society, for the Holmth Relief Fund, on Thursday; and the first concert of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, on Saturday.

#### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The great musical event in Paris was the return of Lablache last Saturday, as *Dr. Bartolo* in the "Barber of Seville," Mlle. Cruvelli being the *Rosina*. Mr. Lumley's privilege, or patent, is to be renewed for five years, and the Government grant increased to £4000 per season. The receipts at the Parisian theatres, concerts, balls, and other public amusements, during January, were upwards of £45,000; the three days' Carnival caused an increase in this amount of at least £5200. Lauro Rossi's new opera, "The Sabines," has been successfully produced at the Milan Scala. A *Stabat Mater*, by General Lvoof, has created some sensation in St. Petersburg. Scribe and St. Georges have received a golden medal of merit from the King of Holland.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing will be a busy week at Warwick, which, in fact, will monopolise the attention of the racing and steeple-chase fraternities. Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to "legitimate" racing, and, no doubt, will afford the usual quantum of sport, with smaller fields, perhaps, than we have been accustomed to see come to the post in this quarter. Thursday will be confined to the Military Steeple-chase, and the following day to the "Grand Annual" Steeple-chase, Hurdle-Plate, &c. Steeple-chase meetings on a small scale are announced for Tuesday, at Charlbury; for Wednesday, at St. Ives; and for Friday, at Weatherby. The coursing calendar, getting "small by degrees," contains only one fixture, viz. the Altcar, on Thursday and Friday.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Several events were touched upon in the course of the day, but no business of importance was transacted, except on the Derby, for which Hobbie Noble, Orello, and Augur were backed with a good deal of spirit at the subjoined quotations:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.		
6 to 1 agst Cariboo	14 to 1 agst story-teller	15 to 1 agst Mark Tapley
	100 to 6 agst Siltion.	
CHESTER CUP.		
25 to 1 agst Nancy	25 to 1 agst Hothorpe	50 to 1 agst Pitsford
20 to 1 — Scarecrow	50 to 1 — Unity	
DERBY.		
9 to 2 agst Hobbie Noble	20 to 1 agst Augur (t)	33 to 1 agst Chief Barrn Nicholson (t)
13 to 1 — Orello	20 to 1 — Kingston (t)	
15 to 1 — Alfred the Great	20 to 1 — Claverhouse	33 to 1 — Little Harry (t)

THURSDAY.—So many were absent at Doncaster, that nothing was done to call for a quotation.

#### DONCASTER SPRING MEETING—WEDNESDAY.

HOPEFUL STAKES of 5 sovs. each, and 50 added.—Mr. J. Dawson nd f Antevorta (Basham), 1. Mr. Morris's King David (Bumby), 2.

DONCASTER HANDICAP STAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Mr. J. Scott nd Uvacinth (E. Harrison), 1. Mr. W. Stebbing's Knook Knoll (Basham), 2.

MUNICIPAL STAKES of 5 sovs. each, and 40 added.—Mr. Baker's Emma (Charlton), 1. Mr. S. Hall's Jack Rag (G. Oates), 2.

SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 40 added.—Mr. G. Barton's The Surveyor (Aldcroft), 1. Mr. Osborne's Proctor (Osborne, Jun.), 2.

INNKEEPERS' STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Ryder's Lady Hesketh (G. Oates), 1. Mr. Baker's Emma (Simpson), 2.

#### THURSDAY.

OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES.—Miss Fanny, 1. Jack Rag, 2.

THE BETTING ROOM STAKES.—Sanorita, 1. Antevorta, 2.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLCHASE.—Sir Peter Laurie, 1; Miss Mowbray, 2.

#### COVENTRY RACES.—TUESDAY.

SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Williams's Dame Tattle (Kendal), 1. Lord Lurgan's f. by Irish Birdcatcher out of Celeste (J. Brown), 2.

COVENTRY HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Mr. W. Scott's Warwick (Charlton), 1. Lord Caladon's c. by Simoom out of The Queen (Sherwood), 2.

GRAVEN STEEPLCHASE of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Linnell's Peter (Tasker), 1. Lord Lurgan's St. Helier (Archer), 2.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Davenport nd Half-and-Half (Oliver), 1. Mr. G. Chapman's Ormsby (Boyce), 2.

The Rotterdam Courant announces that an English engineer is at present in Holland for the purpose of choosing a favourable spot for the establishment of an electric telegraph between Harwich and Helvoetsluis.



## THE MARKETS.

his home, Green Area, Lancaster, John Fearnside, Esq., barrister-at-law, in the 30th year of his age.





DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS, ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BY THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS.

We have already detailed the British attack upon Lagos, the nest of the slave-trade in the Bights, and, as far as we know, on the west coast of Africa. We now engrave the scene of action, with an extract from a private letter from a Correspondent on board her Majesty's ship *Penelope*, describing the second day's attack.

The little *Teaser* got on shore the second time before she could take up the proper position; in an hour and a half from our starting we were snugly fast head and stern close to our little friend the *Bloodhound*, and then we began in right good earnest. The firing could not have been better directed on board the *Excellent*, in Portsmouth Harbour, and must have told fearfully on the devoted town. Captain Coats about this time came up in the *Volcano* with his boats, and entered *con amore* into the work of the day. At twelve one of our rockets set fire to the Marius Monarch's house, one of the largest in the place; and as we did not strike fire up for him with our shot and shell, it was no fault of mine. The roofs of the houses were all of reed and straw. A pleasant little sea breeze springing up at the time, and the rocket boat having made two or three lucky hits in other quarters, the whole town was soon in a blaze, and a famous bonfire it made, varied occasionally by the blowing up of their numerous powder-magazines. One of the *Lampoon's* paddle-boats was on the point of starting for the ship with 23 of the worst cases of our numerous wounded when the flames burst forth, and our reiterated cheers had the most renovating effect upon their spirits. The *Waterwitch's* boats also came up about this time, and did service; the result, however, would have been the same. The town burnt famously all night. On the following morning (Sunday) we did not fire a shot, and were surprised in the morning to see several detached houses set on fire. In the afternoon we received certain information that the King and everybody in the place had decamped, leaving us in quiet possession of the walls of the capital. Our African allies from Abiacuta and Badagry, amounting to about 700 men, and who had been very useful in protecting the left bank of the river, then crossed over, and took quiet possession of as much plunder as they could collect.

Lagos is the finest African town I have ever seen. The houses are regularly and well built, and particularly clean in the inside. The poor inhabitants made haste to quit in the greatest possible confusion. It is difficult to form an estimate of the force opposed to us; they could not have amounted to less than 8000, and an equal number armed with other weapons. One of the chiefs told me he knew of 500 killed by our fires besides a great number wounded. I landed on the Monday to have a look at the fortifications, which were wonderfully strong, and 500 resolute men could have defended them against any force.

## THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE CLUB.

This Club, which appears to have taken the lead of the Rifle Clubs establishing in various parts of the country, has already a powerful body of volunteers, and a distinguished nobleman is about to take the command of it. The costume adopted by the corps, and of which we give an Engraving, is grey, faced with green. The sword is a bayonet-sword, that may be fixed at will to the rifle; and the rifle is to be on the latest improved principle. In the summer, gold medals will be awarded as prizes to the best marksmen; and it appears that at an early day the dress adopted by the corps will be scientifically examined in Hyde-park by high military authorities.



UNIFORM OF THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE CLUB.

## LAUNCH OF THE "COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE" STEAMER.

On Monday last, a very beautiful iron steam-vessel, 170 feet long and 20 feet beam, was launched from Mr. Laird's building-yard, Birkenhead, for the Bridgewater trustees, to expedite and improve the passenger accommodation between Liverpool, Runcorn, Manchester, North-wick, &c.

The vessel was named the *Countess of Ellesmere* by Miss Laird, daughter of the builder, in the presence of the Hon. Captain Egerton, R.N., son of Lord Ellesmere; Mr. Loch, Mr. C. W. Williams, and a large number of gentlemen interested in steam navigation. This new steamer is divided into six water-tight compartments by iron bulkheads, and is completed in the strongest and most efficient manner, rendering her fit either for sea or river service. Her great length has enabled the builder to combine very fine lines with a draft of water not exceeding 4 feet, with passengers and stores on board; and on this draft she is expected to be the fastest vessel yet built on the Mersey.

The engines will shortly be put on board by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and are of 80-horse power (nominal), having tubular boilers, feathering floats, and all the latest improvements which experience has suggested for this class of vessel.

Another vessel has just been built by Mr. Laird, for the same enterprising parties, for the navigation of the river Weaver. She is called the *Weaver*, is 66 feet long, 14 feet beam, and 20-horse power, drawing only 3 feet 6 inches aft, and 2 feet 6 inches forward. Hitherto there has generally been a difficulty to obtain a result from screw-vessels of light draft; but in this case a speed of 10½ to 11 miles per hour has been obtained, as proved by trials with other vessels, and at a measured distance.

On Monday she attended, and brought over from Liverpool to Birkenhead Captain Egerton, Mr. Loch, Mr. C. W. Williams, and other gentlemen; and after the launch they took a run in her on the river, to satisfy themselves as to her speed, which was undeniably proved by her passing easily the various ferry-boats, many of them having 60 and 70-horse power. The party landed in the afternoon at the George's Pier, highly delighted with their trip.

The result of the *Weaver's* trial may induce an extension of screw-steaming for many ports and coasts where 4 to 5 feet water is the most that can be permitted; and we noticed on the stocks at Mr. Laird's yard a vessel of this description, of about 150 tons and 40 horse-power, to carry a cargo on 4 feet draft, and to have at the same time a speed of 9 to 10 knots.

Mr. Thomson, surgeon, R.N., the inventor of the naval telegraphic lights, has submitted a plan to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by which candles and oil may for ever be dispensed with, many thousands of pounds being saved to the country, and yet ten times more light secured to every ship afloat. Their Lordships have approved of the invention. The signal from the meat at noon is taken at night for light, where salted meats are used. Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, flag-ship, Devonport, is lighted from stem to stern with common tallow on this plan.



LAUNCH OF THE "COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE" STEAMER, AT BIRKENHEAD.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

## SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

[GRATIS.]

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack a few minutes before five o'clock. The expected announcement of his future commercial and financial policy by the Earl Derby, in reply to Lord Beaumont's interrogatories, attracted a very large attendance of Peers; and the galleries, the spaces around the throne and below the bar, and other localities set apart for strangers, were thronged, a considerable number of those present being ladies.

#### PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Lord REDESDALE said that their Lordships were aware that much complaint had been made as to the irregularity which prevailed in the mode of conducting the business of the House. To remedy the inconvenience which had arisen, he had prepared a set of rules which he now begged leave to lay upon the table, and which he trusted the House would adopt.

The rules were ordered to lie upon the table.

#### THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord BEAUMONT, in accordance with previous notice, rose "to present a petition complaining of the injury inflicted on the country by the uncertainty which exists as to the intentions of Government respecting the law regarding the importation of foreign corn; and to put a question to her Majesty's Government, whether it is, or is not, their intention to recommend to Parliament an alteration of the present policy with respect to the importation of corn as soon as a new Parliament can be assembled?" The noble Lord proceeded to say that it was desirable that the country should be put in possession of the intention of Ministers at the earliest possible moment; but the country were as yet totally unaware what measures were likely to be proposed in regard to the measures of 1846. He called upon the noble Lord at the head of the Government to make an explicit statement on this subject, and answer in a manner to remove all doubt and uncertainty. The noble Earl (the Earl of Derby) had on a former occasion stated that he had not in any way changed the opinions he had long formed on this subject; that he thought the principle of levying a duty on corn the right principle; and that it was for the advantage of the country that such a duty should be maintained. After stating this opinion, the noble Earl proceeded to say that this was merely his private and individual opinion; consequently, this declaration could form no guide or index for the country from which to divine the policy of the Government. He (Lord Beaumont) inferred, however, that the noble Earl would propose the imposition of a duty on corn, if not in this Parliament, where he had avowed himself in a minority, yet in the next. The only way of ascertaining the sense of the country was to take a division in the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment; and if the noble Lord had announced that intention, he (Lord Beaumont) would not have said a word upon the subject; but, instead of doing so, the noble Lord had merely said that it was a question for the country to decide. There were two courses that might have been adopted, each of them free from objection. The noble Lord might have said frankly that he would have proposed such a measure in the next Parliament; or that, although retaining his private opinion, he would abstain altogether from bringing forward the subject, in view of the great public dangers likely to arise from its renewed agitation. Had the noble Lord done so, he would not have offered a word of objection, believing either course to be perfectly fair and straightforward; but what the noble Earl had really done was to appeal to the country to reopen the agitation on this question. This was not the conduct of a statesman, but of an agitator out of doors; and he regarded it as highly censurable in a Minister to throw out this ball of dissension to the public, whilst making not the slightest attempt to settle the question in Parliament. Assuredly it was the part of a Government to originate measures; but the noble Earl had declared his resolution to adhere to the decision of the majority, whatever that might be. If that were so, we were advancing more rapidly than could have been thought possible to the government of an extreme democracy. The moment the noble Earl had stated the line he meant to adopt, his words had been taken by both parties—the agriculturists on the one hand, and the Anti-Corn-law League on the other—as the signal for renewing a fierce and bitter agitation, of which no one could anticipate the end. At any rate, if there was to be agitation, the country had a right to know clearly what the real intentions of the Government were. As matters stood at present, the public was thoroughly mystified, for each of the Ministers, in their addresses at the hustings, held a different language on the subject. The noble Lord then proceeded to comment upon the speeches delivered at Lincoln by Mr. Christopher, and at Aylesbury by Mr. Disraeli. He insisted that before a dissolution took place the country was entitled to know positively from Government what course they were about to pursue, and whether it was their intention to propose a fixed duty as protective against foreign corn. It was the custom of gentlemen of honour on the turf, when they entered more than one horse for a race, to state with which they intended to win, and the noble Lord could not do better than follow the example. At present, no two of the Ministers had agreed in their statements, yet all of them asserted that it was quite clear what they intended to do. The consequence was, a state of utter darkness and uncertainty in the public mind; and he was credibly informed that the effect of the noble Earl's statement had been to suspend valuations of land to a considerable amount; whilst in-coming and out-going tenants did not know on what basis to make their calculations. A clear and distinct statement would at least prevent any one from building on false hopes. He (Lord Beaumont) had originally considered the mode of settlement proposed in 1846 a dangerous one, and had, therefore, opposed it. He had foreseen that much evil would result, and his anticipations had been verified in the suffering which both the owners and occupiers of land had undergone since that change. He knew cases in which rents had been reduced 25 per cent. But, on the other hand, he must say that what little good he had then anticipated as likely to result from the change had been infinitely exceeded. Looking throughout the country generally, he maintained that the labouring classes had never before been in a condition equally comfortable. If that were the case, he thought they would not be justified in reversing the policy of 1846, even if the sufferings of the owners of land were greater than they were. Whatever, therefore, his opinion might be in the abstract, he was against all attempts to reverse the policy of 1846, from the certainty that by such attempts fierce and violent passions would be stirred up, and class set against class. He called on Government to put an end to the prevailing uncertainty by declaring their resolve to abide by the present policy, or at least to say plainly, if they intended to make any alteration in it, what that alteration was. If, however, the noble Earl was determined to leave things in uncertainty, he must tell the noble Earl that he was acting a part unworthy of a Minister. The noble Lord concluded by putting his question formally in terms of his notice, and presenting a petition from Yorkshire, praying their Lordships to adopt

such a course as might be best calculated to relieve the country from its present uncertainty.

The Earl of DERBY then rose and said:—My Lords, it will be most satisfactory to myself, and I know it will be equally so to your Lordships, if I take the short and summary mode recommended by the noble Baron, who has occupied an hour and ten minutes of your time with a discursive question, which requires the simple expression of "yes" or "no" in reply; but although I hope not to occupy so much of your Lordships' time as the noble Baron has occupied in putting his question, I confess that I am not prepared to give him so brief and categorical an answer as that. At the same time, my Lords, I shall be most ready to give to the noble Lord and to your Lordships such explanations as are consistent with my duty, in regard to the course intended to be pursued by her Majesty's Government, as may have been left in the slightest degree of obscurity in the course of the observations which I had the honour to submit to your Lordships a fortnight ago. In doing this, it is not necessary that I should follow the noble Lord—and I assure him that I have no intention to do so—into the various arguments with regard to the policy of the Corn-laws, the course which was pursued in 1846, the incidents of burdens or of losses which fall upon the landlord, upon the tenant, or upon the labourer. And I shall not be led by the noble Lord, and I trust that none of my noble friends near me will be led by anything which takes place hereafter on this subject, into a most fruitless and unnecessary discussion on the subject of the Corn-laws. (Ministerial cheering.) My Lords, the noble Lord has certainly not done great justice to his clients; because, although he commenced by stating that he should proceed to show to the House the various evils under which these petitioners were suffering, the grievances which were afflicting them, and the anxieties which deprived them of their repose both by night and by day, yet to the close of his speech not one single word was said about the petitioners, and it was not until a question was put by my noble friend near me, that we even elicited from the noble Lord who those petitioners were, or what was the foundation of the question of the noble Lord. Well, now, the noble Baron was kind enough to allow me a sight of this petition after he had given notice of it. I speak with every respect of the petitioners. I have no doubt they are men of the highest respectability, but undoubtedly in point of numbers they are not exceedingly extensive. (A laugh.) These, as the noble Lord has stated, are petitioners who are not confined to a single district, or a single township, but a certain number of them I find are from the township of Snaithe, and one or two others from adjoining districts. Well, now, what is the numerical force of those petitioners who are in this state of unparalleled uncertainty? What interests do they represent? What great bulk of property has come forward to complain to your Lordships of their unparalleled state of anxiety, the agitation into which the country is thrown, and the total confusion of all agricultural affairs which arises out of this protracted uncertainty? Why, my Lords, the petitioners are just 13 in number—(Laughter)—and thus they speak of themselves:—"The humble petition of the undersigned owners and occupiers of land in the county of York." The noble Earl near me has been kind enough to sum up the extent of the occupation of these petitioners. One of them, no doubt a highly respectable farmer, occupies 500 acres of land; but the whole 13, including that gentleman, own and occupy only to the amount of 1811 acres. I see that some of them are farmers, some of them very respectable gentlemen. Mr. Langley is one of them; but amongst them I see Mr. J. Wright, the auctioneer at Snaithe, and his occupation is 12 acres. Mr. Pickering, the surgeon of Snaithe, is another, and he occupies 20 acres of land. (Laughter.) These, then, are the petitioners who come before you on the present occasion. The noble Lord has not plainly stated their grievances. I am happy to find—and even there the noble Lord correctly stated the fact, when called upon to read the prayer—that the injuries and grievances of these petitioners are not injuries and grievances *in esse*, but injuries and grievances *in posse*. They do not feel any grievance or annoyance now, but they anticipate that hereafter they may, and consequently they petition your Lordships to remove the anxieties relative, not to what they actually feel, but to what they anticipate. Now, take the case of the surgeon or the auctioneer—one occupying 20 and the other 12 acres of land. Take the auctioneer, who is a highly respectable man, no doubt: I dare say he has made some money in his business as an auctioneer; and no doubt he has a snug little villa, shrubbery, and kitchen-garden, with three or four cows; and he lives very comfortably, not on his farm, but on his business as an auctioneer. What is the amount of wheat, I should like to know, which is grown by Mr. Jonathan Wright, the auctioneer of Snaithe, which is to be deducted from his house, his pleasure-grounds, his kitchen-garden, and his lawn—the whole to be taken out of 12 acres of land? Yet that gentleman cannot sleep night nor day. He cannot rest for a single hour, oppressed as he is with his grievances, alarms, and anxieties? (Loud laughter.) He cannot tell how to estimate the value of his land; he cannot take a lease; he cannot agree upon the covenants which are necessary for conducting his cultivation and his husbandry, because he does not know whether or not we are going to put on a moderate duty on the importation of corn at some distant or indefinite period. Why, to talk of the postponement of the final settlement of this question for a period of eight, ten, or twelve months, as interfering with all the operations of agriculture, and preventing arrangements between landlords and tenants, is—without any wish on my part to depreciate or diminish the magnitude and importance of an ultimate settlement—to attach an exaggerated and fictitious importance to that which the noble Lord alone demands, that is, an immediate and categorical explanation of the course which her Majesty's Government intend to pursue. Why, in the cultivation of a farm, do you not know in March, and may you not know in November, what is to be the course of proceeding?—what alteration in agriculture would be made by the postponement of any declaration as to what is to be the import duty on a quarter of foreign wheat? I presume that even at Snaithe they do not sow their wheat in March or April, and that the cultivation of wheat in that neighbourhood will not be affected by a declaration now, rather than at the next harvest, of what are the intentions of her Majesty's Government, or what is of more importance, the intentions of Parliament on this great question. (Hear, hear.) Does the noble Lord suppose, either, that the imposition of any such duty as could be carried by any Government would produce such an alteration in the relations between landlord and tenant as materially to interfere with the arrangements which subsist between them as to rent and the covenants under which they hold their land. I have not supposed any amount of duty as being the duty that ought to be levied; but the noble Lord has taken the sum of 7s. or 5s., indirectly referring, I think, to what was said in a speech by a right hon. friend of mine in the county of Buckingham the other day. Now, I am not going to speak with regard to the amount of the increase of price which would be produced in the home market by any possible alteration of the duties on foreign corn. I am not going to re-open the subject upon which a noble Earl opposite put a question to me the other day, when he contended that whatever increase takes place in the price of corn or other articles in consequence of the imposition of a duty

falls not only upon the price of that which is imported, but upon the whole amount of the produce of the country. What I contended for then was, and what I contend for now is, that whatever the duty may be, it is not the whole amount, but a small portion of that amount, which must be added to the price in consequence of the addition of the duty. Take a duty of 4s., 5s., or 7s., or whatever you please—let us take, for instance, that with which we are the most familiar, a 5s. duty on the import of corn—that is, an addition of 4s. to the present existing duty. Now, suppose the utmost possible extent of the augmentation of price in this country consequent upon an increased duty of 4s. to be 1s. 6d. or 2s. a quarter, will any man tell me that to doubt whether that amount would or would not be imposed, and the subsistence of that doubt for some eight or ten months, could introduce the smallest amount of uncertainty with regard to the relations of landlord and tenant, and the permanent arrangements between them? (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I certainly have seen a statement, and I read it with some surprise, which was made by a friend of mine the other day, that he should take care to inform his tenants that if they obtained a 5s. duty upon wheat, he should immediately put on half-a-crown, I do not know whether per acre or per quarter, upon their rents. Now I do not think this is a very generous course of proceeding. That gentleman is himself a farmer, and an extensive sheep-owner; and he is at this moment canvassing the city of Westminster upon the ground of his extreme liberal principles! (Loud laughter.) Now, I confess that it appears to me the sheep are not the only portion of his property which this gentleman seems disposed to fleece. (Laughter.) But I believe the example he has set, or has announced his readiness to set—for I do not believe he would do it—is an example which would not be followed by country gentlemen generally. (Hear, hear.) I grant, however, that this question should remain in abeyance no longer than is absolutely necessary. (Cheers.) I admit that most frankly. But, with regard to the uncertainty; my Lords, there is a very large party in this country, as is well known, who have declared in the most emphatic terms that it is not until the next election that that uncertainty should be removed—that at the next election the question must be settled, and settled definitively, and to that election they refer on their own part, confident in the strength of their case, but ready to submit to the judgment of the country, should it be pronounced against them. (Hear, hear.) So that, whether the change of Government had or had not taken place, that uncertainty as to the final decision of the country, and of Parliament following the country, must have equally remained, but with this difference, that, in consequence of that change of Government, the period of the duration of the uncertainty will be diminished; and the dissolution of Parliament, which might have been postponed for a period of two years in the ordinary course of things—I trust I need not offer an apology for alluding to it—must take place within a period of six or eight months from this time. (Cheers.) Therefore, my Lords, so far as uncertainty is concerned with regard to the final decision of the country, the period of that uncertainty is not extended, but diminished. (Cheers.) The change of Government, remember, has not taken place upon any question connected with the subject of the land. And I go further, and say that the period ought to be as short as possible, and that the appeal to be made to the country ought to be made as early as a regard for the great interests of the country will permit. (Hear, hear.) But I say further, that, so far as it depends on me, no taunt, no challenge, no difficulty to which I may be subjected, and no mortification to which I may be exposed, shall induce me to recommend to my Sovereign that that dissolution of Parliament, however anxious I may be for the decision, shall take place one hour sooner than regard to those great and paramount interests renders necessary. (Loud cheers.) Let me venture to look back for a moment to the circumstances under which her Majesty's present Government have assumed—the noble Lord was good enough to say, have taken upon them—power. I would correct the expression, and say, have assumed the responsibilities and the duties of office. (Hear, hear.) The late Government fell by no adverse motion of ours. (Cheers.) Least of all did they fall by any adverse motion involving the question of Protection to the landed interest. (Reiterated cheering.) Patiently and steadily we have abstained from pressing that question in the shape of direct Protection upon the attention of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord will not, I think, venture to say, that from those who sit opposite to him in this House, or from those who sit opposite to his party in the other, the late Government had been encountered by a factious opposition or by a desire to eject them from office. By what did they fall? They fell by their own internal weakness. (Cheers.) They fell by their confessed and notorious inability to conduct the business of the country. (Loud cheers.) They fell by the absence of their friends. (Hear, hear.) They fell by having quarrelled with their colleagues. (Hear, hear.) They fell by their inability to muster 130 gentlemen in the House of Commons to give them support upon a question which they declared to be fatal to their existence. (Great cheering.) My Lords, it was under these circumstances that we were called upon to assume office; and I, for one—and I thank my noble friends and my colleagues in the Government for the readiness with which they answered to the call—felt that, in the then state of this country, internally and externally, the country ought not, and should not, be left without a Government. (Loud cheers.) My Lords, when that division took place which was the ostensible cause of the fall of the late Government—the real cause was very different; and perhaps the noble Earl opposite, whom I see taking a note (Earl Grey), may be somewhat aware of that cause—(Laughter and "Hear")—when, I say, the late Government had been placed in that minority, the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury announced to Parliament, that, subsequently to that decision, he had consulted his colleagues as to the propriety of their resignation, or of a dissolution of Parliament, and that he had come to the conclusion, that, under the circumstances of the country, a dissolution was inexpedient. (Hear.) Inexpedient for whom, my Lords? Inexpedient for the noble Lord and his colleagues, or inexpedient for the interests of the country? (Hear.) I will not so far impute such unworthy motives to the noble Lord as to suppose that it was to the convenience or advantage of his colleagues and himself that he looked. (Hear.) I must consider that he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion that a dissolution of Parliament at the present moment—whatever results it might have upon the future constitution of parties—that such a dissolution of Parliament was not only inexpedient, but that it would be most dangerous to the interests of the country. (Hear.) Then, my Lords, I ask, with what face can any man or body of men who had declared that a dissolution was inexpedient—who had declared that they were unable themselves to conduct the Government—who had advised the Queen to send for me to undertake the duties of responsible Minister of the Crown—with what face, or upon what pretext, I say, can any man, or any body of men, call for a premature dissolution of Parliament which they themselves had condemned; or seek to embarrass that Government which they know, if they succeed in destroying, they would not have the means of rebuilding, or of building another in its place. (Loud cheers.) But the noble Baron said that upon this particular question of the Corn-laws we ought to have taken one of two courses: either we ought plainly and simply to have declared that, having now obtained office by the support of those who call themselves the Protectionist party, we threw down the ladder by which we have mounted to office, and in that case he would be the last man to taunt us with our inconsistency; or else, that we ought to come forward at the present moment, state in the



fullest and completest detail the course which we intend to recommend to Parliament, and which course we have ourselves declared that we have no intention of recommending to Parliament until another Parliament has assembled. (Hear, hear.) I will ask the noble Lord to look back to the last occasion when a change of Government took place in this country. In 1846 the late Sir Robert Peel's Government was ejected from office by an adverse vote upon an important Irish question, which was introduced and supported by the gentlemen who succeeded Sir R. Peel in the Ministry. In 1846 a motion in opposition to the policy of the then Government was carried successfully against Sir R. Peel. There was the usual intervening period between the fall of the old Ministry and the formation of the new, and at the end of a fortnight's time, precisely the same as under the existing circumstances, Lord J. Russell appeared in the House of Commons as First Minister of the Crown, and stated what those bills lying on the table of the House were with which he intended to proceed, and what those were which he proposed to abandon. On that occasion Lord John Russell was taunted by one of those hon. members who is now supporting him—the hon. member for Finsbury, and he was called upon by the House to state the principles upon which he intended to conduct his Government, and the course which he intended to pursue in regard to a particular measure. Now, I commend to the attention of noble Lords opposite the very clear and elaborate answer made them by Lord J. Russell, standing in the position of First Minister of the Crown. He denied the right of Parliament to put such questions to him, and he denied that it was the duty of the Government to answer them. (Hear, hear.) He declared that upon those questions he would give no answer whatever. He refused to pledge himself to a particular course in regard to important measures of reform, and of those relating to the Irish Church. But the noble Lord went further; for, with regard to the measure relating to the Church of Ireland, he used these remarkable expressions:—"I do not say that I am satisfied with the existing state of things. I may desire to reduce the revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland. I may desire to endow the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. I retain the opinions I have expressed upon both those questions; but the people of England entertain different opinions, and I will be guided entirely in my course by the recorded opinions of the people of England. (Hear, hear.) And I will not pledge myself as to the course which now, hereafter, or at any time I will take upon the important and vital questions—the maintenance in its integrity of the Protestant Church in Ireland, and the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church." (Hear, hear.) Now, these were the doctrines of Lord John Russell in 1846. These were the doctrines in which the Opposition of that day acquiesced, and willingly acquiesced. These were the principles, without let or hindrance, upon which Lord John Russell and his Government took office in the middle of a session of Parliament. These were the principles upon which they were permitted to go on to the close of the session without any factious interruptions, and to dispose of the business that was pressed upon the immediate consideration of Parliament. My Lords, I ask for no one measure, I ask but for justice—not to me or my colleagues—but justice to the great interests of our common country. I ask not to be precluded from making the necessary financial arrangements for the public service. I ask not to be precluded from placing this country in a permanent state of internal organisation against the danger of foreign invasion. I ask you not to permit any unnecessary interruptions to the progress of public or private business, or any interference with those useful law reforms which have been already so ably sketched out, and upon which the hearts and the minds of the people are fixed. (Hear, hear.) I call upon you, my Lords, indeed, I ought to beg pardon of my noble and learned friend on the bench below me (Lord Lyndhurst) in alluding to this subject, because the noble and learned Lord the other day, in dwelling upon these important questions, made a most able and elaborate statement, in which he showed all the inconveniences of a dissolution at this period of the year. And I am conscious how incapable I am, after such an eloquent and unanswerable speech, to press those topics upon your consideration, and to enumerate the evils that must arise from a premature interruption of these proceedings. If noble Lords opposite, and hon. and right hon. gentlemen in the House of Parliament, have really no objection to wait for the pronouncement of the verdict of the country, I ask where is the anxiety—where is the alarm—where is the uncertainty that are said to prevail in the public mind as to the policy of the existing Government? (Hear, hear.) I have already told your Lordships that in regard to financial measures I do not intend to make any proposition that could in any way disturb the present state of things. I tell you now, as I have told you before, that the next election must finally and conclusively decide the course which we shall take, and that in the meantime we shall not propose any measure that could call for such opposition as is now threatening us. I shall say no more; but if the business of Parliament be interrupted—factiously interrupted—in this House I have no fear of any such interruption, and I trust that in the other House better councils will prevail; but I repeat, if the Government are to be interrupted by discussions upon mere abstract questions—if the necessary measures waiting for our consideration are to be impeded in their progress—then, I say, the just censure of the country must fall upon the heads of those who have so wantonly interfered in preventing any Government being carried on. But we are told that there is much anxiety, alarm, and uncertainty prevailing in the public mind as to the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers. Where, I ask, are there any indications of such feelings? The country appears tranquil, peaceable, and contented. (Hear, hear.) Is there a more accurate barometer of public apprehension than the public funds at this moment? And yet will the noble Lords opposite point out a single moment during the whole period in which they held office when the public securities were so steady or had shown a greater tendency to advance than at this moment? Yet, according to the noble Lord's statement, the country is in a perfect panic. (Hear, hear.) Now the question of the commercial and financial concerns of this country is not, as the noble Lord seemed to infer, a mere question of the imposition or non-imposition of a moderate duty upon foreign corn, nor is there any question raised as to the total reversal of the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel as far as regards the imposition of a duty upon foreign corn, or the repeal of the navigation laws, or any of those great measures in the policy of which though I do not concur, yet I do not desire to see reversed. I do think, however, that that policy has been carried to an unnecessary and a dangerous extent. The noble Lord himself admits that to one great class of the community they have occasioned serious evil, and that much injury has been suffered by such class, in consequence not only of the adoption, but also the mode of adoption, of the principles of Free Trade. My Lords, I think that other interests have suffered equally with the land, not to the same extent, perhaps, but in the same manner. But on that account do I desire to go back upon all legislation of the last few years? I recollect well, at the same time the measure for the repeal of the navigation laws was under discussion, I warned your Lordships against adopting that measure; and amongst other reasons urged by me against your adopting it, I said that whatever you did in reference to the imposition of those duties, the principle of that measure respecting the navigation laws if once assented to would be final and irrevocable, and you could never again hope to reverse it. I repeat the same opinion now. (Hear, hear.) I do not desire to go back to the law of 1846 as regards corn. I do not desire to go back to the law of 1842. I desire your Lordships and the country to consider—not by means of agitation—not through the agitation of persons who, perhaps, make more noise than they possess influence, who bring down large amounts of subscriptions upon paper, who have exercised, and perhaps still exercise, a most dangerous influence upon a portion of the community, and who may succeed by such influence in creating local apprehensions; but I say it is a question which ought to be considered by Parliament deliberately and calmly discussing, not so much whether a mode of relief might not be adopted by imposing a moderate duty upon corn, but whether you will apply your minds, not to the reversal of our commercial system, but whether such a modification might not be made in it as shall lighten the blow and alleviate the injustice inflicted upon those interests which you confess have suffered by our recent policy. (Hear, hear.) I have expressed frankly my opinions upon this subject, and I believe my colleagues coincide with me in these views. I expressed my opinion that for the relief of the farmer, without any serious difficulties and expenditure being incurred by the country, and thrown upon other classes, a moderate imposition of duty would produce a large revenue, and thereby enable other taxation to be taken off. (Hear, hear.) That such a duty would hardly produce an

appreciable effect upon the price of food, and that it would thereby be the most just, economical, and, for the country, the most advantageous mode of affording relief. (Hear, hear.) But, at the same time, I think that that is a proposition which no Minister should bring forward unless he was sure of its being called for not only by a large majority in Parliament, but also by the concurrent opinion deliberately expressed throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lords, I say that that is only one portion of a great question—I say it is the duty of the Minister who feels and thinks with me to devise and carefully to deliberate upon such measures as he thinks best calculated to alleviate the injustice, and to mitigate the distress, of a large portion of the country. But, I say, that in taking into consideration the course which the Government ought to pursue under such circumstances, they are bound—not, as was suggested by the noble Lord opposite, to fling down some months before a definite and fixed proposition as to the precise mode of operations which for five or six months to come may give rise to angry agitation—but to commend the cause of the suffering interests, not to certain advocates, but to the calm, deliberate sense of the country. They should ascertain the deliberate sense of the people upon the question, and upon such base those measures which they propose as remedies for the evils complained of, even though, abstractedly, and in their own mind, the Government might not think them the most desirable that could be framed, yet such as they feel they could carry into effect with the general concurrence of Parliament, and without raising any angry feeling. I apprehend that this is a much more statesmanlike course than that which the noble Lord opposite suggests—namely, that of introducing a proposition for the purpose of being negatived, and then hastily appealing to the electors for the purpose of obtaining the judgment of the country upon it. (Hear, hear.) But that is not all. It is not the mere question whether a paltry duty should be imposed upon this or that foreign produce. It is not the whole of the commercial question, great as it is, that is involved. That is not the question on which I would make an appeal to the country. I intend, my Lords, that that appeal shall be made. I recall with regret and surprise the proceedings that have taken place not very long ago. I suppose I am bound to make the same circumlocution in speaking of Chesham-place as in speaking of another place. (Laughter.) I saw, my Lords, with some surprise, that proceedings have recently taken place in Chesham-place which I think bid fair to render the Chesham-place compact a rival to the Lichfield House compact. (Laughter.) The noble Lord who preceded me in office, it appears, had summoned together a large body of his supporters to consult with them on the course which they ought to take in opposition to the existing Government. Looking at the circumstances under which the noble Lord has quitted office, I should have hoped that the last object he would have in view, as a statesman and as a patriot, was to organise an opposition against that Government which circumstances compelled to succeed him. (Hear, hear.) I confess that my surprise and regret were much increased when I saw the nature of the association which the noble Lord has formed for that purpose. I saw on that occasion that the noble Lord was attended by 168 members of the House of Commons. Now, where, I ask, were those 168 members when the Government fell in consequence of its own weakness? (Hear, hear.) Where were those supporters of the noble Lord and his Government on that occasion? It appears that, not being disposed to support the noble Lord on that trying moment, they absented themselves from attendance; and, although they permitted the noble Lord's Government to fall, they now willingly join in the cry of raising an opposition for the mere purpose of thwarting and impeding the course of any future Government. These supporters of the noble Lord, though they have shown their unwillingness to support their chief as First Minister of the Crown, are quite willing to render, if possible, the existence of any Government impossible. (Hear, hear.) I may be wronging the noble Lord. I am speaking only from public intelligence which has appeared in papers favourable to the noble Lord's policy; but I apprehend that which had passed at that time in Chesham-place is not a matter of secrecy or doubt. It is reported that the noble Lord has concerted his plan of operations with Sir James Graham on the one side and Mr. Cobden on the other. Sir J. Graham, however, was undoubtedly not present. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Hume, and one or two other gentlemen appeared to take the principal part in this united assembly. (Hear, hear.) And in that assembly the noble Lord, who was hardly a week out of office—who was the author of the Reform Bill which was laid before Parliament by the assent of his colleagues for the purpose of settling, as he called it, the representation of the country, and who was subsequently called upon by his supporters to amend that nugatory and absurd bill which he committed to the consideration of Parliament—this same noble Lord had no hesitation in stating at that meeting, that, if called upon to form another Cabinet, he would do so upon a different and much wider basis than the last. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) There now, my Lords, is the position in which her Majesty's present and late Governments stand. The head of the old Government, unable to maintain his place, thinks it not unworthy of his high character and station to associate with those who had before strenuously opposed him, for the purpose of rendering the difficulties of the present Government absolutely insuperable; and he has led the country to suppose that the next Administration shall not be a Whig Administration, but one upon a much wider basis. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I shall go, then, to the country, when I feel that it is consistent with my duty to my Sovereign and my country to do so, not with any narrow appeal upon a question whether there shall be a duty upon corn or not—that is a question which I leave to the calm and deliberate judgment of the country to determine. (Hear, hear.)—that is a question which I leave to the general concurrence of the country, without which I will not bring forward any proposition. (Hear, hear.) I say, my Lords, I will not flinch from the performance of my duty from the fear of any persons or party. If the general sense of the country and Parliament be with me in support of any measure which I believe to be useful, I shall have no hesitation in bringing it forward, but I will not overstrain the influence which may belong to a Government, nor abuse the high position in which my Sovereign has placed me. I will not press the opinions of constituents, nor will I, by a bare majority of votes, force on the country a measure against which a great portion of the country may entertain objections. We are quite ready to maintain the institutions of the country, and to afford relief to the suffering classes. I desire not to turn away from the valuable assistance that we may receive from those who agree with us in supporting these various interests, though they may differ from us in the specific mode we may suggest in affording that relief. No, there are higher interests at stake than those I have already alluded to. We are threatened with far more serious consequences than the result of the imposition of a 4s. or 5s. duty upon corn. It is a question whether the Government can be carried on at all, not what principle it can be carried on. When I appeal to the country, I shall appeal to it in such language as this:—"Will you, be you Free-traders or Protectionists, who value the interests of the country—will you place confidence in and give your support to a Government which in the hour of peril and danger did not hesitate to take the post when your helmsman had left the helm? (Hear, hear.) Will you support the Government which is endeavouring to place your country in such a position as will render it perfectly capable of resisting any hostile attack, and to maintain the peace of the world. (Hear, hear.) Will you support a government which is determined to uphold the Protestant institutions of this country, and to spread to the utmost of their power religious and moral education throughout the land, and which will exert itself, I do not hesitate to say, to oppose a barrier against that current of continually encroaching democratic influence which threatens to overwhelm the whole power and property of the country—an influence that is nominally in the hands of the masses, but is practically lodged in the hands of a few demagogues, who exercise it over the unthinking people? (Hear, hear.) Will you support a Government which will preserve inviolate the prerogatives of the Crown, as well as the rights of your Lordships' House, and the rights of the freely-elected House of Commons?" (Hear, hear.) These are the questions which, when I go to the country, I will make the appeal on. I will appeal on behalf of myself and the country, and in the words of the meanest felon in the dock, which are not unworthy of being uttered by the First Minister of the first Sovereign of the world—"I elect to be tried by my God and my country." (The noble Lord resumed his seat amid tremendous cheers.) Earl Grey complained that the noble Lord at the head of the Government had given no distinct answer to the question put to him.

For Ministers to confine themselves to stating their private opinions, and leave the settlement of a great question to the country, was something new in the constitutional history of this country. Although the noble Earl had represented that this was no question of reversing the commercial policy of 1846, his colleagues had told the farmers something very different, and especially the new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He contended that the question at issue was one of transcendent importance. Until there was a change of Government no uncertainty whatever prevailed as to the policy of the country; but as soon as noble Lords opposite acceded to office, no one knew what to think. Beyond all doubt their supporters expected restoration of Protection as the consequence of their coming into power. By the cry of Protection the party of the late Government had been beaten, and the ranks of the supporters of the present Government strengthened. The Government had devolved upon its present holders as the natural and necessary consequence of their long and successful course of opposition to the last. If the noble Earl adhered to the opinions he had repeatedly expressed, he was bound to have taken the sense of the country with as little delay as possible. Had he come forward and said he thought it was for the good of the country that the question should not be again agitated, his supporters might have complained, but he (Earl Grey) should have been well pleased to hear such a declaration. No one believed that a re-imposition of the duty on corn could be accomplished without extreme difficulty. If the noble Earl really meant to give up Protection, as on the whole seemed most likely, why did he not say so? The only reproach that could be made to him would be that for five years he had used Protection as a party engine, irrespective of the real interests of the agriculturists. But how infinitely would the noble Earl's difficulties be increased, if, whilst practically giving up Protection, he declined to state his intentions frankly, and endeavoured to creep off by a loophole. This would have the appearance of playing with the public interests, and in the whole Parliamentary annals of the country it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find an instance of their being so wantonly sacrificed to party feeling.

Lord ABINGER would not now trouble their Lordships with his opinion on the subject of the Corn-laws. He denied that the party which overthrew the late Government had been kept together by the cry of Protection, though it was not to be expected that when interests of such magnitude were at stake, applications for redress would not be pressed upon Parliament.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE thought the speech of the Prime Minister the most unstatesmanlike he had ever heard. It amounted, in fact, to telling the country to agitate with all their strength on one side of the question or the other. He objected to any proposal for the revision of our financial and commercial policy. As to any danger likely to arise from a dissolution at present, he was wholly unable to see any. He contended that the circumstances of 1846, to which the noble Earl opposite had alluded, were not at all parallel to those of the present case. An appeal to the country ought to be made, and that speedily; the delay intended by Ministers would only expose the country to the evils of a long agitation. There must be a distinct policy one way or the other, or the country would not tolerate the Administration of the noble Earl. The intimation of his intentions might be clear enough, but it had been given in a manner to create a great deal of mischief.

The Earl of HARROWBY would be glad if his noble friend at the head of the Government could readjust the burdens of the country and relieve the farmer from taxation, without reimposing a duty on corn. In such a policy the country would go along with him.

Lord BEAUMONT regretted extremely that the noble Earl had not thought proper to give him a direct answer, as it would have been for the interests of his own Government had he done so. He could form no other conclusion now, than that Protection was abandoned as a measure of Government.

Lord WODEHOUSE was surprised that the noble Earl should have taken a course the reverse of frank and candid, and which must be attended with the evil of stirring up a party contest in the country.

The Earl of POWS thought an attempt had been made to place his noble friend at the head of the Government in the position of first bidder at an auction. He trusted that there was a sufficient number of moderate men in both Houses to support the Government in passing all the business requisite to be transacted before the close of the present session.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Immediately on the Speaker taking the chair at four o'clock, the House filled rapidly; the early and unusual throng being caused by the anticipated Ministerial revelations as to the course which the new Cabinet should take on the commercial and financial policy of the country.

#### RE-ELECTED MEMBERS.

Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Whiteside, Lord F. Lennox, Sir J. Trollope, and Mr. Napier appeared at the table, and took the oaths and their seats.

#### NEW WRITS.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE moved a new writ for Dungannon, for a new member in the place of the Hon. W. S. Knox, who had accepted the office of Groom in Waiting to her Majesty; also a new writ for Coleraine, Mr. J. Boyd, the sitting member, having since his election accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. (Laughter.)

#### THE LONDON CORPORATION BILL.

Mr. HUME expressed his opinion that a bill affecting the franchise of so large a body, and making such important alterations in the metropolis, should be brought forward as a public measure. He was by no means opposed to the bill, though he thought £10 too high a suffrage, but he wanted the House to have some power of introducing any amendments which they might think necessary, and that they could not do if the bill was referred to a select committee.

After a few words from Mr. W. WILLIAMS,

Sir J. DUKE could assure the hon. members the corporation would have been anxious to comply with their wishes, but they could not alter the standing orders of the House. The corporation really deserved credit for this attempt to reform itself. (Hear, hear.) The bill gave every person who paid a rate the right of voting for ward officers, sheriffs, and the Chamberlain; it restricted the election of the Common-hall to one day; it did away with all fees, &c., to the city officers on various occasions, and with the necessity of taking out the freedom of the city before a person could carry on trade within the bounds, merely providing, instead, that he should be a resident for a year and a day, and pay £10 poor-rates. The city had also done away with tolls and fees to which they were entitled to the extent of £8000 a year, and he hoped, therefore, there would be no objection to the second reading.

Mr. ROXBURGH asked the Speaker, how the bill differed from a public bill?

The SPEAKER replied, that the standing orders of the House placed the bill in the condition of a private bill, inasmuch as it was brought forward by a corporate body; but that by no means prevented the House expressing its opinion on the details of the bill, nor did they part with their powers by referring the bill to a select committee, for, after the report of the select committee had been received, any hon. member might move for a committee of the whole House on the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Sir DE L. EVANS observed, that, as the bill affected not only the corporation of London, but 2,000,000 of people, great care should be taken in the composition of the committee.

The bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

#### THE DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Mr. J. WILSON, in pursuance of a notice given by him, asked the Secretary for the Colonies "what course he intends to pursue in relation to his notice upon the subject of the sugar duties, now standing on the paper as a dropped notice?" Great anxiety had been occasioned out of doors on this subject, and it would be very desirable to have a full explanation as to the course which the Government intended taking.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, that, as a member of a Government in an acknowledged minority in that House, it was his duty to take the course best suited for the object in view—the relief of West India dis-



tress; and as there was nothing in the case of the sugar duties which should make it an exception to the policy which her Majesty's Government should have avowed their determination to pursue—not unnecessarily to press upon Parliament during the present session questions which it would be better to reserve for another Parliament—it was not his intention during the present session to bring forward his motion. The opinions he had repeatedly expressed upon this subject had, however, undergone no change, but her Majesty's Ministers had determined that this question, like others of a similar nature, ought to be reserved for a future Parliament.

In reply to a further question, Sir J. PAKINGTON stated that the reduction of duty which was to take place on the 5th of July would not be interfered with.

#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In answer to Mr. Adderley, Sir J. PAKINGTON said that he had not thought it necessary to send out by this day's Cape mail instructions to General Cathcart to alter the policy prescribed by Lord Grey; but added, that the condition and future government of the Cape colony were under the anxious consideration of Ministers. He had, however, sent out to the Legislative Council, urging them to consider the constitutional ordinances as early as possible.

#### THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—IRELAND.

The MASTER of the ROLLS gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to continue undiminished those powers of the commissioners which should expire on the 28th of July next.

#### TAX UPON COALS.

In answer to Mr. Headlam, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he would not avail himself of official privilege to refuse an answer to a premature question, but would at once declare that the Government had no intention to impose a tax upon coals, unless (he added, amid much laughter) such a tax was desired by Mr. Headlam's constituents, in which case the matter should receive the best attention of Ministers.

Mr. HERRIES, in answer to Mr. Anstey, declined to say whether he could produce the papers connected with the dismissal of Colonel Outram until they had been examined.

Mr. WALPOLE promised the assistance of Government to Mr. Aglionby in passing his bill for the enfranchisement of copyholders—to some of the details of which they objected—if the hon. member would consent to postpone it.

Mr. AGLIONBY consented, and fixed the committee for the 24th.

#### THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Petitions having been presented by Mr. MILNER GIBSON from the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, and by Mr. BROWN from Liverpool, praying that there might be no interference with the Free-Trade policy of the country commenced in 1846, the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply was read.

On the question that the Speaker leave the chair,

Mr. VILLIERS rose, in accordance with the notice he had previously given, to put some inquiries to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the future commercial and financial policy of the Government. The hon. gentleman, after some remarks upon the great importance of the question to which he was about to refer, urged the stagnation in trade, and the many injurious consequences to all the great interests of the country, which must result from uncertainty in so vital a matter. Seeing how the members of the present Government had distinguished themselves for their adherence to Protection, and their declarations out of office that they would use their power, should they succeed in forming a Government, in reversing the Free Trade policy, the country had a right to have an explicit declaration of their intentions. He contrasted the state of things under Free Trade with what they had been under Protection. When was there a time when trade had been so active, when the application of capital was more abundant, the people more generally employed or better fed—when the poor who, from accident or sickness, were obliged to enter the hospitals or unions, were in a better physical condition, or even when agriculture had progressed with more rapid strides, and land found more purchasers than since the establishment of Free Trade. Our shipping trade was improving, the complaints from our West India colonies were decreasing, and there was every reason to believe that these and all our other colonies were fast growing into prosperity under the more liberal policy we had recently adopted. Such had been the state of affairs at the commencement of the present year. What was it now? Confidence had given place to uncertainty and anxiety; orders were withheld, and trade was suspended under the apprehension of an impending change. Even foreign merchants looked on the change of Ministry here as an intimation of a change of our commercial policy. The state of Europe in regard to its political liberties, should be a warning to the people of England how they allowed any interference in the commercial liberties they had so recently achieved. After adverting to a rumour that a 5s. fixed duty was to be proposed, he put the question distinctly to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether Ministers intended to propose an import duty on foreign corn, calling upon him to give such explanations as to the Ministerial principles of commercial and fiscal legislation as would place their views fairly and fully before the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who on rising was received with cheers, spoke as follows:—The hon. and learned gentleman who has just addressed the House has noticed the extraordinary contrast which he fancies exists in this country between the condition and feelings of the people in January last and in the present month of March. The hon. gentleman stated—not, indeed, with that definite detail which perhaps might have been expected, yet in language sufficiently strong, and evidently impressed with the conviction of its truth—what he imagines to be the condition of England at this moment. It is, says the hon. gentleman, a condition of distrust, apprehension, anxiety, and uncertainty. Warming with his subject, the hon. gentleman soon found out that the feeling of distrust amounted even to a state of paralysis. ("Hear," and laughter.) I must confess I listened to this announcement with some apprehension, but more surprise. (Hear, hear.) No information has yet reached me tending to show that the condition of the people or the state of public feeling at all corresponds with the description given by the hon. member. (Hear, hear.) I do not find in the commercial transactions of this country any of those symptoms which the hon. member dilated on as a consequence of the change of Administration. I, necessarily, have communications with many persons of great eminence in the commercial world—men who are the highest authorities in matters of trade and finance. They are persons familiar with scenes of the most active commercial life, and neither from their words nor countenances could I have inferred that the country was in a state of paralysis, or that even feelings of distrust, apprehension, and anxiety were influencing those whose interests they represented. On the contrary, the inference I draw from the representations of these gentlemen is, that the people are in a state of contentment and prosperity. (Hear, hear.) I can find no confirmation of the hon. gentleman's gloomy views in the present price of the public securities. (Cheers.) That barometer of public opinion certainly gives no indication of distrust and anxiety. Every circumstance to which I direct my attention impresses me with the conviction that the public mind at the present moment is in a state of peculiar tranquillity. (Hear, hear.) One thing in the hon. gentleman's speech surprised me, and that was the discovery he has made, not only that the Government intends to propose a fixed duty, but the very amount of that duty, and also its certain effects. The duty, it seems, is to be 5s., which will raise the price of wheat only 2s. a quarter, and on that account, the hon. member says, the farmers will not have it. Two things result from this statement. In the first place, it is absolutely impossible that a duty which will enhance the price of wheat only 2s. a quarter can produce all the evil consequences the hon. member has

predicted; and, secondly, if the farmers will not have the duty, they cannot say we have deceived them if we should not propose it. (Cheers and laughter.) These are the irresistible conclusions which must be drawn from the matured argument of the hon. member. The hon. member says the present Government are bound to state frankly and fully their intentions with respect to what he calls the food of the people. I will not stop to notice the hon. member's disingenuous perversion of what I may be permitted to call a provincial jest perpetrated by me. I never talked of a poor man ordering mutton chops in a coffee-house; and I really must express my surprise, that, when we were expecting to hear from the hon. member a high discourse on sublime political economy, he should condescend to such a misrepresentation. Dismissing that matter, however, I feel it my duty to respond to the hon. member's challenge. The hon. member says that we are bound, now we are in power, to carry into effect the opinions we declared in Opposition, and he quoted some words with which I concluded a speech of mine, in which I predicted that if the then Government refused to listen to the claim of justice they would ultimately be defeated and justice would be conceded. I cannot think that was a fortunate quotation to make, considering that the motion I then brought forward was not for a fixed duty on corn, considering that it had nothing to do with taxing the food of the people, but was recommended to the House as a measure of conciliation and compromise, and as a probable means of terminating the fatal controversy between great political interests. As far as regards my conduct on the occasion referred to, my task would indeed be easy. I might take the expressions which the hon. gentleman quoted, and say I am prepared, to the best of my ability, to fulfil the spirit of the policy I recommended on the evening when I made that speech. (Hear, hear.) But, with the permission of the House, I will not narrow my observations to that issue. I wish, without reserve, fairly and frankly to express the feelings of the Government. (Hear, hear.) I think that, in the first place, the House should consider the position of the Government and the circumstances under which gentlemen sitting on these benches acceded to office. That is an element of consideration which must not be omitted. Since the repeal of the Corn-laws a controversy has been maintained in the country as to the policy or impolicy of that important measure. Various efforts were ineffectually made to induce Parliament to mitigate its effects. At last the question arrived at this point:—The present Parliament, which was elected in 1847, when the effects of the repeal of the Corn-laws had not been felt by the class most interested in the measure, approached a conclusion, and the natural termination of its career loomed in the distance. The Earl of Derby, after various efforts to mitigate the effects of the law, declared it was necessary an appeal should be made to the community at large to settle a controversy which in Parliament had been sufficiently prolonged. It perhaps will not be thought arrogant on my part, after the allusions made by the hon. member, to refer to what I have done on the subject. More than two years ago, I said, that, as far as Protection was concerned, after the House had, by large majorities, negatived the motions from our side, I would no longer raise the question, but would confine myself to introducing measures which were totally independent of the abstract principle of Protection. I also stated my opinion that the question of Protection, as an abstract question, was one which could no longer be considered in this House, but must be settled by an appeal to the country. The question being in that state, there is suddenly and unexpectedly a change of Government. If the Government had been changed by an expression of the opinion of Parliament upon the condition of the agricultural interest—if it had been upon a motion asserting the expediency of immediately returning to the principle of a protective policy—if a motion of that kind had been sanctioned by the House of Commons, and if a change of Government had immediately occurred, I admit that there would have been some ground for the hon. and learned gentleman—whether it was in our power or not to take these steps to which he referred—putting the question, and that it would have been absolutely necessary that I should be called upon to announce the policy which we were prepared to propose. (Hear, hear.) But I ask the House if that was the case. (Hear.) Why are we sitting on this side of the table to take a different course of policy from that which we asserted on the other side of the House? ("Oh, oh!" and cheers.) That certainly is not open to us; but it is our duty here to adhere to the principle which, after experience and reflection, we had adopted as the rule of our conduct in this Parliament—that we would not call upon the present Parliament in any way to alter that commercial policy which it had adopted. (Cheers and a laugh.) I put it with confidence to all candid men if there is not a clear distinction between a party obtaining power by the profession of what we in common parlance call a Protective policy and finding themselves in office, and a party who in Opposition deprecated discussion of that policy, however they might have felt that the time might come when the House of Commons would be induced to adopt a policy contrary to that which in times past it had pursued. (Hear, hear.) I ask the House to acknowledge no more than that which any candid man would say is a perfectly fair position. (Hear, hear.) That being the case, I think it is preposterous to suppose that instantly a change of Government takes place we shall be called upon in the House of Commons to announce the measures we think should be introduced. But I am not disposed to take advantage of what may be considered a very limited and partial view of our position in order to avoid the fullest discussion of our present circumstances. I will answer the hon. and learned gentleman without any reserve whatever. (Hear, hear.) The honourable and learned gentleman says, that our not announcing at this moment a statement in detail as to the measures which we think necessary occasions distrust and uncertainty in the country. But surely it does not occasion greater uncertainty than did our position in Parliament before. ("Oh, oh!" from the Opposition benches, and Ministerial cheers.) There was in opposition a powerful party, who felt necessarily and strongly that till this question was put fairly before the country they never would be satisfied. (Hear, hear.) There was a powerful party in both Houses who said that till a verdict was given at a general election they would not be content, and therefore the question was still unsettled and uncertain. (Hear, hear.) There was the same uncertainty, and we may depend upon it that in a country like this no settlement of a question can be satisfactory till the vast majority of the population are convinced that it is a safe and sound one. (Hear, hear.) I think that what has taken place is, in fact, rather tending to decrease the uncertainty, because it is a change which hastens that very verdict to which we all look. If we had been in opposition it might have been postponed for a period much longer than in all probability it will now be; so that argument of the hon. and learned gentleman completely falls to the ground. (Hear, hear.) But the hon. and learned gentleman asks me to tell him whether, in another Parliament, we shall be prepared to propose a fixed duty, according to his own figures, of 5s. upon corn. (No, no.) That is the question, as I understand it. (No, no.) If it is not, I shall be glad to know what the real question is.

Mr. VILLIERS.—The question I put was, whether the Government intended to propose any scheme of commercial or fiscal legislation before the dissolution of Parliament in such a way that the question of the principle of Protection or a duty on corn should be submitted to the deliberate judgment of the electors. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—That is a mere Parliamentary periphrasis of what I said somewhat more simply. (A laugh.) Well, then, I say it is not the intention of the Government to do anything of the kind. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) I only express my own feeling and that of my colleagues when I say we believe that very great injustice was done to the agricultural and other interests in the changes that took place in 1846, and afterwards in 1848 and 1849—(Hear, hear)—and that we are extremely desirous for the benefit of all classes of the community that the injustice should be redressed. (Hear.) We think that it would be our duty to consider the condition of the agricultural interest—and I take that interest in particular because it is the one most prominently referred to in the observations made by the hon. and learned gentleman, not because I wish to confine my observations to it alone—we think it would be our duty to consider the condition of that interest, and to propose those measures which, in our opinion, are most calculated to redress the grievances under which it suffers. (Cheers.) But we are not pledged to any measure. (Laughter from the Opposition benches, and Ministerial cheers.) I think it would be entirely out of character to say, that in a new Parliament we should be bound to bring in a certain specific in order to redress those grievances, or to propose the measure indicated by the hon. and learned gentleman—a 5s. fixed duty. (Hear, hear.) I am not at all clear,

sharing as I do the opinion of the hon. and learned gentleman as to the little effect which it has in raising prices, that that is a measure which is by any means one I may think it our duty to recommend. (Hear, hear.) But I say frankly to the hon. and learned gentleman, that, in considering the fiscal arrangements of this country, I do not—I will not—to gain any popularity, or to avoid any blustering, give it as my opinion that a duty such as he describes is one which any Minister under any circumstances ought to propose. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I think the hon. and learned gentleman and his friends have so far succeeded by their agitation—not their present agitation, which I believe to be very harmless, but by former agitation—to invest the proposition with such an amount of prejudice, that, though I may consider such a proposition a good one, I may not think it expedient to adopt it. (Hear, hear.) I know there is a great desire on the part of gentlemen opposite that there should be a proposition for a fixed duty. ("Hear," and laughter.) I regret, for their sakes, that I cannot give a promise to make any proposition of the kind. What I intend to do, with the assistance and consent of my colleagues, is to redress the grievances of the agricultural interest; and we reserve to ourselves the right of considering what may be the best means by which that great object can be attained. (Hear, hear.) I think that, in consequence of the prejudice with which the proposition for a fixed duty on wheat—such, for example, as the hon. and learned gentleman had referred to—has been invested, it would be very unwise in any Minister to make it before the verdict of the country has been pronounced with regard to it. (Hear.) That verdict will, in all probability, be speedily given. That question will then be decided. But the question of a redress of the just grievances of any interest in this country will not be settled by a verdict of that nature. (Hear, hear.) That is a great subject, and it is for the Government to consider those measures which they conscientiously believe will best attain the object they frankly announce it is their object to accomplish. (Hear, hear.) I hope I have answered the inquiry of the hon. and learned gentleman. ("No, no," and laughter from the Opposition benches.) I understood the hon. and learned gentleman, when he was so kind as to interrupt me, to say that his main inquiry of her Majesty's Government was, whether it was their intention to propose any fiscal arrangements affecting our commercial system before a dissolution of Parliament, so that the opinion of the country might be taken on the point. Nothing is further from my wish than to misrepresent him. I understood that to be his question, and I thought I had answered very frankly that it was not the intention of the Government to do so. I am totally at a loss to understand the derisive cheer of the gentlemen opposite. (Hear, hear.) I went even further; I assumed that the hon. and learned gentleman would wish to know the feeling of the Ministry on the question of a moderate fixed duty, and if we, either in this Parliament or the next, meant to propose it. I was not bound, if I had adhered strictly to the tenor of the inquiry, to state the facts I did; but I told the hon. and learned gentleman, that neither in this nor the next Parliament did her Majesty's Ministers consider themselves bound to make any such proposition whatever. Have I not frankly answered the question? (Cheers and counter-cheers.) I am totally at a loss then to understand the derisive cheer opposite; but I can only explain it in this manner, that I do not think that my answer to the inquiry was so agreeable as hon. gentlemen opposite would have liked it to be. (A laugh.) I also told hon. and learned gentlemen that we did think ourselves bound to give a just redress of the grievances under which the great productive interest of agriculture suffers, and that we would consider, if we had the opportunity, in a new Parliament, the means which we thought best calculated to accomplish the end we desired. (Hear, hear.) I have recapitulated the answers I gave to the hon. and learned gentleman, in order that there should be no mistake whatever in their purport or meaning. (Hear, hear.) I am aware that the Government is placed in some difficulties; but they are difficulties which, as we did not seek them, so we will not shrink from them. (Cheers.) I am told, though I know not on what authority, that there has been on the part of the new Government, an *ad misericordiam* appeal to the House of Commons. I am not aware of it. I have not sanctioned it. I have not made it, nor have any of my colleagues. Let the blow be where or how, we shall do our best to encounter it. What we ask is, not fair play for the Government, but fair play for the country. (Cheers.) It is our intention to carry on the affairs of the country, notwithstanding the difficulties which we acknowledge to exist, to the best of our ability. There are, as all gentlemen must know, measures of an exigency which cannot be neglected; and, in my opinion, there are some measures not of so formal a character, but not of a less important nature, that I think ought to be passed. But if gentlemen opposite suppose that, so far as we are personally concerned, we have any wish unnecessarily to prolong the present state of affairs, they indulge a very great mistake. I shall, however, mention some measures that I think should be introduced without delay—not merely those votes for the public service that all will join in granting us—not merely the Mutiny Bill, which no one, I think (though I have heard some strange rumours), is prepared to oppose—(Hear, hear)—but there are three measures, with regard to which, on the part of the Government, the greatest efforts will be exerted to secure their speedy passing. Those three measures I shall deem it my duty earnestly to press on the attention of the House of Commons. One of them is the disfranchisement of the borough of St. Alban's, which my right hon. friend near me stated, the other night, would be proceeded with. In connexion with this matter, I beg to say I shall take the earliest opportunity of expressing, on the part of the Government, what our intentions are, if supported by the House, with the distribution of the four seats which, in case that bill passes, will be at our disposal. My opinion is, that it is of the greatest importance, before Parliament is dissolved, to have the number of seats complete. (Hear, hear.) The next question, one of very great importance, is that of Chancery reform. I think it is possible, from the manner in which that question is placed, that it may be carried through with much greater speed than has generally attended measures of that kind. (Hear, hear.) There is on the table of the House the report of a commission with which gentlemen are familiar. I may state—though of course I am ready to give every credit to our predecessors for a desire to act on the recommendations of that commission in the same unreserved manner as ourselves—I am still bound to say, that there may be no unfounded charge of delay against us on the subject, that we have found no bill of the kind by the late Government, and have therefore found nothing to assist us in the matter. Nevertheless, the Lord Chancellor has drawn up the heads of a bill, and instructions have been given to frame the bill itself. It will be introduced into the other House, by which its progress will be greatly facilitated; and therefore I hope, that, notwithstanding what has occurred, a good measure of Chancery reform will be carried. (Cheers.) I believe it is unnecessary for me to say that the bill will go unreservedly upon the recommendations of the commission. (Hear.) There is a third measure which we feel it our duty to bring forward on the earliest possible day public business will allow, and that is a measure for the internal defence of the country. (Cheers.) These are three measures which, whatever may be their fate in Parliament, will be speedily and immediately submitted to its consideration; and I trust we shall be permitted to carry them through. (Hear, hear.) I should now sit down, did I not feel that I have a duty to perform to her Majesty's Ministers. The Opposition has very frankly inquired what are the principles upon which the Administration is formed. There is a subject scarcely second to that in importance in this country, and that is the principle on which her Majesty's Opposition is formed. (Great cheering.) I hope, therefore, I may be permitted to take this opportunity of making that inquiry. (Cheers.) I have been somewhat surprised, reading what I am informed is an authoritative statement, that the noble Lord the member for London, within a fortnight of resigning the government of the country from an avowed inability to carry it on—within a fortnight of having communicated to the House of Commons the solemn and mature opinion of his Cabinet that the dissolution of Parliament was not expedient—within a fortnight of having communicated to our gracious Sovereign that her Majesty should send for the nobleman now at the head of affairs;—I am surprised to learn that that noble Lord (Lord John Russell) has felt it to be an imperative duty to construct a new Opposition, the object of which, so far as I can collect it from the authoritative statement, is to force Lord Derby to do that which the noble Lord himself would not venture to attempt—(Cheers)—that which he announced as in the opinion of his Cabinet to be inexpedient. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the noble Lord arrived at that conclusion with a due regard to all the important circumstances which in this country cannot but enter into the consideration of an individual responsible for the government of the



country. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the noble Lord thought that in the present state of affairs, in the present state of Europe and of England, a dissolution of Parliament was highly inexpedient. It was with this conviction and this general determination the noble Lord resigned the reins of power, and recommended a successor who surely the noble Lord might have felt must be equally conscious of the responsibility of advising his Sovereign to such a step. (Cheers.) But if I am to trust the authoritative statement, as I have a right to do, the more especially when I have myself been challenged on the part of the Government, surely I am entitled to inquire what are the principles on which this new Opposition is formed—(Hear, hear)—an Opposition which the noble Lord has constructed under the inspiration and with the aid and assistance of the right hon. gentleman the member for Ripon—(Cheers)—and the hon. gentleman the member for the West Riding. (Cheers.) Such unbounded confidence existing between three such eminent men, I wish to know on what principle this new Opposition is founded—this new Opposition headed by a noble Lord acknowledged by all of us to be an able and fitting leader, with such experienced Vice-Lieutenants as the right hon. gentleman the member for Ripon, and the hon. gentleman the member for the West Riding. (Hear.) What, I again ask, is the principle on which the new Opposition is founded? Is it the principle of Papal supremacy or Protestant ascendancy? (Cheers.) Is it the principle of national defences or of perpetual peace? (Cheers and laughter.) Is it the principle of household suffrage or of the electoral groups? (Laughter.) Is it the opinion of the new Opposition, along with the hon. member for the West Riding, that Free Trade is a panacea for all the evils of States? Or is it the opinion of the new Opposition, in deference to the noble Lord the member for London, that Free Trade is a great exaggeration? (Cheers.) These are questions I think it legitimate to ask, and I think they ought to be as frankly answered as the question which has been addressed to her Majesty's Ministers. (Hear, hear.) I know that the prospects we as a Ministry may have in the present Parliament very much depend on our knowledge of those who are our opponents. Considering the circumstances under which we acceded to office, I certainly did not expect within a fortnight of his resignation to find in the prime mover of difficulties against the Government the noble Lord the member for London. (Hear, hear.) But, great as may be the obstacles we may have to encounter, I confess for myself I do not despair. I have confidence in the good sense and good temper even of the existing Parliaments. If I have miscalculated those qualities, I shall still hold my trust in the sympathy and support of the country—(Hear, hear)—convinced that it will support the present Government in their attempt to do their duty to their Sovereign, and in their resolution to baffle the manoeuvres of faction. (Loud cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL.—When, some three weeks ago, I quitted office, I stated the fact of our resignation to this House in very few words; but at the same time indicating the reasons why we had resigned, and indicating, I think very clearly, the course which in future I meant to pursue. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, that course has been so misrepresented in the speeches that have been made and in the addresses that have been printed to electors, that I feel myself bound on this occasion to enter somewhat more fully into a statement of the reasons for which we resigned, and of the course we had pursued in the Government; nor will I refuse to the right hon. gentleman, if it is not already explicit enough, a statement of the course which I mean to pursue as an independent member of Parliament. In the first place, I must say that the plea which the right hon. gentleman has put forward—which the Earl of Derby put forward more moderately—but which has been exaggerated at last into a most wonderful and extraordinary statement, is one which I certainly have been surprised to hear. The statement is, that the present Government have only accepted office because the Queen was without a Government—(Hear, hear)—and that they could not leave her Majesty without servants to conduct the public business of the country. (Hear, hear.) Why, Sir, it is a notorious fact that for years they have been endeavouring to supplant the late Government—(Hear, hear)—that they have been almost unscrupulous as to the means, and that they omitted no opportunity by which they could place themselves in the situations they now hold—(Cries of "Oh! oh!" from the Ministerial side of the House, answered by ironical cheers from the Opposition)—and be it remarked that they did not satisfy themselves with making direct motions in this House by members of their own party, by which they could obtain fairly the sense of this House as to a great public question—and a great public question I will admit it to be, whether, in the first place, the acts which established Free Trade were wise and politic; and, in the next place, whether they had been carried into effect cruelly and unjustly, but I cannot—and far be it from me to dispute the right of any number of members of the House to oppose the Government on that ground; but they took advantage of any opportunity, of any occasion in which any member of the House of Commons differed with the Government, to come down and swell the ranks of the opponents of the Government. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) It was in this way, that, without agreeing with the hon. member for Montrose—totally disagreeing with him when he said he wished for a perpetual income-tax, and to lay the ground for the remission of the income-tax—they came down to this House to support him in order to inflict a blow on the Government of that day. (Hear.) What was their course at the commencement of the present session? Did they refrain from any attack on the Government? Did they confine themselves to weapons of legitimate warfare? Did they not use poisoned arrows for the purpose of attacking the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland? (Loud cheers and counter-cheers.) Had they not a motion, of which they had given notice for the very next week, which was a vote of want of confidence in the Government? And, after this, can they pretend they were surprised when they were asked to take office, or that they were asked to take office on any other ground but because they had made a successful opposition to the Government? (Hear, hear.) Upon the very occasion on which the noble Lord the member for Tiverton refused to the Government of the day leave to bring in a bill with respect to the militia—as upon the motion of the hon. member for Montrose—they came down, without any regard to the subject, without any opinion with respect to it—(cries of "No! no!" cheers, and counter-cheers)—I believe, myself, without any opinion with respect to that subject—(Cheers and counter-cheers)—and they took the unusual course of refusing to the Minister leave to bring in a bill with respect to the militia. (Hear.) I own I am surprised that, after that course, they should make an allegation that they only accepted office because the Queen was left without a Government. (Hear, hear.) Upon that very night they took pains to collect members in order to defeat Ministers on the grant for the Ordnance; they were most active in collecting members for that purpose. (Hear.) Well, Sir, what I felt on this subject was this—it is the duty of the Prime Minister of this country to superintend the whole of the important questions that relate to foreign affairs, to the colonies, and to the domestic affairs of this country, and all questions with respect to the revenue and other departments of the country that are of importance; but I felt it would be impossible for me, if I were to be liable to those continual attacks in this House, and if the Government were to be degraded by those occasional defeats which must follow from the course adopted to take the House by surprise—I felt, I say, it would be impossible for me to give that due attention to subjects of great concern to the public which it was my duty to give. (Hear, hear.) I felt, therefore, if I were not driven out of office, I should be worried out of it by gentlemen in opposition—(Hear, hear)—and then, indeed, after all this conduct, to come forward and say they only accepted office because the Queen was without a Government, I own does appear to me to be a false pretence, because their Parliamentary position was a perfectly constitutional one—they had only to say the policy of the late Government was injurious to the country, and that they wished to prevent them from continuing that course; and, for my own part, I have no objection to hon. gentlemen opposite, if that policy was considered injurious to the country, fairly occupying the places they do; and I think the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer is fully entitled to the eminence he now enjoys—(Hear, hear)—for the great talents he has displayed and the manner in which he has conducted the business he has had to perform. (Cheers.) But, with respect to the position in which I now stand—and I must say, also, the position in which I stood when I quitted office—it has been entirely altered in consequence of

the speech said to have been delivered on the 27th of February by the Earl of Derby. I have here a pamphlet which purports to be a speech of the Earl of Derby, and I have no doubt that the Earl of Derby did deliver a speech of that nature. Now, in what position does that speech place the Government? and in what position does the right hon. gentleman place them now? The Prime Minister says, "I cannot propose measures to the present Parliament, because I should be in a minority." That is not an unusual position; but Ministers who have said that have usually said, "It is impossible for me to propose those measures with any prospect of success in the present Parliament. I must advise the Crown to call another Parliament, and to that Parliament I must submit the measures I think right for the country;" but the proposition of the noble Lord at the head of the Government, and the proposition of the right hon. gentleman to-night, is this, "We are in a minority; we mean to conduct the whole business of the country with that minority; we mean to go through the session, and when the session is over we mean to exercise our own discretion whether we shall dissolve Parliament or not—it may, perhaps, be dissolved in December, and then we shall propound the measures we think necessary." Why, Sir, in such a position as this, I must ask if it was unconstitutional in me, as I thought it would have been, to have held office with an uncertain majority, can it be constitutional in them to hold office declaring themselves in a minority? (Hear, hear.) It appears to me, I own, that there is no constitutional precedent, that there can be no constitutional precedent, for such conduct as this. (Hear, hear.) And then all matters of a party or controversial nature are to be laid aside. (Hear.) We are to be allowed to discuss the bill for the disfranchisement of St. Alban's, which the late Secretary for the Home Department introduced, and which the present Secretary for the Home Department has continued, and upon which, therefore, it is not likely there will be any difference of opinion; and we are at liberty to discuss the measure with respect to Chancery reform—a subject upon which the late Government adopted the report of the commission, and upon which they had directed a gentleman competent for the purpose to prepare a measure to be laid before Parliament. And again upon that, therefore, there can be little difference of opinion; but upon that question in which the country is interested—(Hear, hear)—upon which my hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton put his legitimate question, that question—what is to be the price of the food of the people—(Hear, hear)—that question, whether there is to be a fixed duty on corn—a tax of which, by the researches of all scientific men, five-sixths will be paid to the landlords, and only one-sixth to the Exchequer—if we ask anything about it, we are to be told that next February we shall learn something about it, but at present our mouths must be closed, and we must not presume to put such a question. (Hear, hear.) In the same manner, with regard to our colonial interests, our navigation and shipping interests—all these matters are to be suspended till next February—and then the country is to be asked some question on which we scarcely get a hint from the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman repeated three or four times, that he would frankly and fairly answer the question of my hon. friend—(A laugh)—but, assuring us of his frankness and fairness, he constantly disappointed it, and refused to give any answer to the question of my hon. friend—very different, indeed, from his speech in Buckinghamshire, in which a fixed duty was promised to the agricultural party—at least so the right hon. gentleman is reported to have said—but the right hon. gentleman says, "We do not preclude ourselves from proposing a fixed duty on corn."

Mr. DISRAELI.—I quoted the opinion of Mr. McCulloch. Lord J. RUSSELL.—I know that; but I do not think the right hon. gentleman quoted that part of Mr. McCulloch's book in which he said that the time was past for that, and that nothing could be more unconstitutional than such a proposition at the present day. (Hear, hear.) That part of Mr. McCulloch's opinion was sunk; but the other part, as I thought, and read in three or four different reports in three or four different newspapers, seemed to be adopted by the right hon. gentleman, and, as I read it, he said, "That is the easiest way of giving relief to the agriculturists, and, therefore, we shall propose it; but if that mode fails, we shall propose a more mode costly and expensive." (Hear.) But now it appears the whole matter is to be involved in this mystery—that we are to sit here discussing Chancery Reform and sanitary measures until the usual time for ending the session, and then we are to be prorogued; and some time in September, when the registrations have been duly looked into, and the benefit from the alteration in the elections ascertained, then Parliament is to be dissolved, and every agricultural member is to be at liberty to go to his constituents and say, "I am for Protection, and if you support me we shall have from the Government protective duties;" and every member of a town constituency will be at liberty to say, "The Government have in fact given up Protection; they do not like to say it at present; until the new Parliament is assembled they will not bind their agricultural friends; but we shall find that the Free-traders in Parliament are the great majority, and the Prime Minister of the Crown will be as good a Free-trader as any other member of Parliament—(Hear, hear)—and this, Sir, is put upon us under the pretence of constitutional government! (Hear, hear.) I verily believe there never was such a delusion attempted to be practised upon a people, and least of all upon such a people as the people of England. (Hear, hear.) I am told this is to be referred to the intelligent portion of the people of England. Upon this subject the whole community is intelligent. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) It is a question which now every one understands. Ten years ago, when there was a dissolution in 1841, it was not understood; but the whole people of the country understood it now. (Hear.) They know what it means; they know it means the addition of something, whatever it may be—ld., jd., or fd., or whatever it may be—to the price of their loaf, and that that tax is to go in the main part to the landlords of this country. (Hear, hear.) That is perfectly understood. It requires no greater intelligence than all the labourers of this country possess. They do understand it; and they require to know, and the community at large requires to know, whether the policy of the Government is to impose that tax or to abandon it. But to that plain question we can obtain no answer. We are to be left entirely in the dark. (Hear, hear.) And then the right hon. gentleman tells me there is a change in the opinion I held when I was in her Majesty's councils, in which I said I would not advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. There were two circumstances at that time—one was, that if we had dissolved Parliament at that time we should have been liable to the objection stated by Sir R. Peel in 1846—that it would have been using the prerogative of the Crown—it would have been so understood and represented, in order to maintain a party in power, and that that was not a legitimate use of the prerogative of the Crown. (Hear.) In the next place, it would have been dissolving Parliament before the supplies for the army and navy, and before the Mutiny Bill had passed; and in the state of affairs generally I did not think it was wise to advise the Crown to take such a step. I should say even now, after the Mutiny Bill was passed, that a dissolution would be accompanied with the greatest inconvenience and with a great delay of the public business; but if gentlemen were so exceedingly anxious that public business should be proceeded with, if they were so anxious for the disfranchisement of St. Alban's and the passing of Chancery Reform, they had nothing to do but to leave the late Government unmolested, and those measures would have passed. (Cheers and laughter.) They might have been perfectly secure to have had those measures passed in the course of the session, if they had been harmonious, and had agreed not to attack Ministers. But these are matters to which I am bound to allude, because the whole policy of the late Government with respect to these matters of commercial policy has been assailed, and one member of the Government after another has proclaimed that it is the object of the present Ministers to overturn that policy or to mitigate its evils. The right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Trade, calls it, in short, acting in direct contradiction to the policy of Sir R. Peel, and which has been continued by us. Now, I wish to show to the House the matters in which we have followed up that policy, and that that policy has produced in our hands general results beneficial to the country. I am obliged to refer to some papers which will show the House that, with regard to those particular measures, we have obtained results which ought to be satisfactory to the country. In the first place (much confusion was occasioned at this part of the noble Lord's speech by many members leaving the House), when we left office there was a surplus revenue of about £2,700,000, and the sum applied as a sinking fund in the course of last year amounted to about £2,600,000. So much for revenue. The state of public credit was unusually high, and the taxes which had been re-

duced during our government to an amount of £4,000,000 had not diminished the general revenue of the country. The taxes—in particular with regard to one branch of the revenue, namely the excise—had increased so much, that, after taking away by Sir F. Peel's repeal of the glass duty and ours of the brick duty £1,080,000 of revenue, there was an increase of the excise of last year over the excise of 1844. In 1844 the excise duty was £14,450,000; in 1851 it was £15,865,000, showing an increase of £1,415,000 in only seven years. Now, with regard to the export of manufactures during the time we were in office, they increased from £57,000,000 to £74,000,000, implying an increase of native industry and capital, and thereby implying just the contrary of what the hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had again stated; namely, that industry and capital had diminished. But there are three subjects particularly which show the fairness of the policy adopted by Sir R. Peel. We proposed an alteration in the duty on sugar, by which those duties were very much reduced, and the increase of consumption has been such, that, whereas in 1845 the sugar imported for consumption was 244,000 tons, in 1851 it was 329,000 tons. With regard to colonial sugar, the importation ought, according to the supposition of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to have fallen off considerably; but the imports, which in 1845 were 244,000 tons, were, in 1851, 281,000 tons, being an increase of 37,000 tons. We also made some alterations with regard to timber, and there has been an increase of imports from 1,307,000 loads in 1843, to 2,037,000 loads in 1851. Another great change we introduced was the change with respect to the navigation laws, and we have found that there has been a very large increase indeed in the number of British ships since that change was made. In 1848 the tonnage of our shipping was 4,502,000 tons; last year it was 4,300,000 tons. In 1848 the number of seamen employed was 236,000; last year the number had increased to 240,000. Now let us see whether any such dangers as those mentioned by the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Control (Mr. Herries) have been incurred by that alteration. I conceive that the mischief would arise only in two ways—either by the diminution of British shipping, or by the increase of the shipping of some particular foreign state, in such a manner as to make that foreign state a dangerous rival to this country. Now, neither of these consequences has occurred. I find, on looking over the number of ships, that 18,205 belonging to the United Kingdom cleared out, against 305 belonging to Russia, 2286 belonging to France, and 946 belonging to the United States, and those are the only powers which were belogged upon as dangerous rivals to us with regard to navigation. While, however, there has undoubtedly been an immense increase in the tonnage of British ships, there has been a much larger increase, taken altogether, in the tonnage of foreign ships; but that, so far from being a disadvantage, proves only an increase in the trade of the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) It proves that persons who import into this country raw materials for manufacture, articles of food, or whatever else, obtain ships at a cheaper rate of freight and with greater readiness than before the alteration of the Navigation Laws. Now, what, in fact, was that Navigation Law to which so much importance is attached, and which even Adam Smith was disposed to defend, as the least objectionable of our commercial regulations? Any one who looks to the history of the Navigation Act, will see that it was an act of vengeance against the States of Holland—that it was an act of political rivalry, intended to prevent the States of Holland from obtaining the carrying trade of the world, and thereby being enabled to become a greater naval power than England. Of late years, then, when no such object was attempted, and when that old policy was consequently unnecessary, it was fit to repeal the Navigation Laws, and by that repeal we have not incurred in any degree that danger against which Cromwell thought it necessary to guard. The hon. member for Wolverhampton (Mr. C. Villiers) has truly said that under these measures the country has flourished to an extent that was before unknown; that not only has there been an immense increase in the export of manufactures, that not only has the number of ships enormously increased, that not only has the consumption of articles of food increased to a degree that no man expected, but that the people at large have been in a state of comfort and welfare which they never attained before. (Hear, hear.) It is, as I understand, the purpose of the present Government to reverse that policy. (Hear, hear.) That is stated obscurely and mysteriously in the speeches of the members of the Cabinet. It is stated clearly and decidedly by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. Christopher). He has said plainly—and I thank him for the announcement—that it is Lord Derby's sincere desire to reverse that financial and commercial policy—(Hear, hear)—which has been so injurious to native industry and capital of late years. Now, my belief is just the reverse. I am sincerely desirous to maintain that policy, which has been so beneficial to native industry and to native capital. (Cheers.) I therefore do not cloak my meaning in words when I say that I mean to oppose any attempt to re-impose a duty on corn, whether for the purpose of protection or of revenue. (Loud cheers.) That is, at least, a plain declaration. These are words which cannot be mistaken; and I think, with the present Government in power, it does behove us to endeavour to obtain a clear decision upon that subject. If the right hon. gentleman opposite refuses, as I think he has a right to refuse, to defer to the decision of the present Parliament, as one that was chosen favourable to Free Trade, I think he is bound not to delay until next February submitting this question to the country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I think it must be the interest of all parties—the interest of every person engaged in trade and commerce—to obtain a solution of the question. I think it is likewise the interest of every person engaged in agriculture. (Hear, hear.) I said many years ago, and I remember that the right hon. member for Stafford (Mr. Herries) declared himself surprised at the assertion, that I believed Protection was the bane of agriculture. I think we have had proof of the truth of that assertion since I did not say that Protection was injurious to particular farmers, or to those who did not well cultivate the soil; but I said I thought agriculture in general was injured by it; and since the abolition of that protection we have seen greater advances made in measures for improving the agriculture of the country and increasing production, than we had ever seen before. (Hear.) My belief, therefore, is, that there never was a system introduced which tended more to the benefit of the people of this country than that commercial policy which, since 1842, has been placed upon our statute-book. (Cheers.) It is a commercial policy in agreement with all the deductions of science, in agreement with all the aspirations of men desirous to see a free intercourse between the nations of the world. If you maintain that policy, you will go on to flourish. But, observe, it is not a question that can be constantly suspended. (Hear, hear.) It is a living and active principle; and therefore, last year, although after abolishing the window-tax we had only a small surplus left, we acted upon the same principle upon which the Corn-law had been abolished, and upon which differential duties had been repealed, and we repealed the differential duty upon coffee, and very much reduced that upon timber. That was proceeding, according to our sense, upon the same principle as before. But if there is a surplus of revenue this year, a question may arise which we can hardly refuse to discuss—What shall be the disposal of that surplus? (Hear, hear.) Then, if we say, as we shall be inclined to say: "Continue to give activity to these principles which you have found so beneficial," the right hon. gentleman opposite may say, "Oh! but we are not Ministers for that purpose. (A laugh.) Questions of commerce—questions of trade—questions of finance—these are questions with which we are incompetent to deal. (Laughter.) They are controversial questions—(Hear, hear, and cheers)—and they must be suspended till next year." Why, I ask again, is this the interest of the country? Can it be the interest of the country, that you shall have no decision one way or the other? On the contrary, is it not the interest of every one that you should propose, either to this or to another Parliament, such measures as you conceive necessary for redressing the evils now suffered by the landed interest, by the shipping interest, and by the colonial interest? (Hear, hear.) We should then have an opportunity, in vindication of our principle, of contending that not only all that has been done ought to be maintained, but that the same system ought to be extended and carried further. Entertaining these views, I have been greatly surprised at the declaration of the right hon. gentleman opposite. I believe no Minister of the Crown ever stood in the position in which he stands. I believe no Minister of the Crown ever stood in the position of saying, "I have great measures in contemplation—measures which will relieve the landed interest from cruelty and injustice—which will relieve the colonial interest from the ruin to which it is fast hastening—which will relieve the shipping interest from the competition under which it is now suffering—but I shall not submit to Parliament those



measures. I will not call a new Parliament, to submit those measures to them; but I will continue to govern in a minority, relying that the House of Commons will not only have forbearance towards us, but that they will be ready to injure the country for our behalf. Why, Sir, the course which the present Ministry pursue, while it is the one most convenient to themselves, is the one most inconvenient to the country. (Cheers.) If they can obtain from this time till February next, without professing any principles—(Cheers)—but endeavouring to get together, by one means or another, a majority for the next Parliament, undoubtedly that is a great advantage to them; but the whole country is, in the meantime, to be kept in suspense. No merchant is to know whether he can order a cargo of corn for the spring of next year; no manufacturer can know whether he may have a market for his manufactured goods; no farmer can settle with his landlord the terms upon which his rent is to be fixed—(Hear, hear)—this, too, for the convenience alone of right hon. gentlemen opposite, in order to promote whose interests we are to sacrifice all the great and permanent interests of the country! ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

Mr. HERRIES charged the noble Lord and his friends with carrying on a factious opposition. He denied the advantages said to have resulted from Free Trade, and quoted a variety of statistics to show that the recent change in our Navigation Laws had been to throw much of the carrying trade into the hands of foreigners.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. Disraeli's challenge, stated that he was not disposed to give any factious opposition to Government, and considered that certain measures were of immediate necessity. But he thought the question which had been raised that night was of the utmost importance. He had no doubt as to what were the real intentions of Government upon that question, and the matter for consideration was, whether Government should be permitted to carry their intentions into effect. Frank avowals had been made in the House of Lords, and it was perfectly clear the design was to dissolve Parliament, and to re-impose import duties, and among them a duty on corn. He then cited a series of avowals committing Lord Derby to the demand of a far higher amount of duty than that which had been scorned by his Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he stated that Lord Derby had actually proposed to Lord Palmerston to join the present Administration, and had been refused, on the ground that Lord Palmerston could not unite with a Ministry which intended to re-impose a tax on corn. Sir James then referred to Protectionist declarations by other members of the Government, whom he declared to be "Disraelites indeed, in whom there was no guile." He proceeded to contend that there was no parliamentary precedent for the species of forbearance now asked of the House by the Ministers, a forbearance actually forbidden by homage to the representative principle. He next addressed himself to Lord Derby's argument that land was going out of cultivation, and showed the contrary from the sums borrowed for drainage, from the demand for guano, from the enclosure of wastes, and from statistical returns; and he declared that if, by a dissolution, the Government should succeed in reversing a policy which had proved so beneficial to the country, the result would be a feeling, not against the Government policy, but against the representative system. Adverting to Lord Derby's solemn declaration, that he sought to produce "peace on earth and good-will among men," he predicted that the very opposite result would be caused by his policy, and he avowed that the bond of co-operation which united himself with the Opposition was the desire to maintain the system of Free Trade, to uphold which there was no sacrifice he was unprepared to make.

Mr. WALPOLE said that the questions put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been answered three hours before. It was not the intention of the Government to reverse the Free-trade policy, but they thought that policy ought to be so modified as to obviate injustice to a particular interest. If Government were to go to the country, let them go upon their own declaration of policy, and not upon that of their antagonists. In answer to Lord John Russell, he contended that the Government were pursuing a course eminently constitutional. Lord John Russell and Sir J. Graham had, he thought, undervalued the importance of proceeding with Chancery reform and other measures, and he conceived it was unjust to the country to dissolve at such a period. After comparing the conduct of Government with that of Mr. Pitt, under circumstances which he described as similar, he warned Lord John Russell how he, a lover of the constitution, allied himself with democrats, and concluded by an earnest vindication of the course the Ministry was taking.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought that this was no time to complain of the length of a debate, the circumstances being so important. Every effort which man could make ought now to be made to bring the question of Free Trade to a final issue. He would consider two points—the duty of the House as regarded the Government, and its higher duty as regarded the question of Protection. Eulogising the course Lord Aberdeen had taken upon the subject, he complained that Mr. Walpole, in his able speech, had avoided recognition of the fact that there was something irregular in the existence of a Government which was in a minority in the House of Commons. Arguing that Mr. Walpole had taken an erroneous view of the precedents afforded by Mr. Pitt, which he regarded not merely as dry precedents, but as confirmations of the great principle that a Government, to be strong and useful, must have a majority in the Commons, he did not complain that the present Ministry had taken office, because their having done so promised to bring the real question to an issue. The House was entitled to ask the Government for a distinct assurance, that, after the despatch of necessary business, the Crown should be advised to dissolve, and the present duty of the House was to obtain that assurance in plain terms. He thought on the defences question Government were entitled to a hearing; and, also, that on the St. Alban's Bill public morality should not be offended by delay. But the disposal of four new seats did not come within the category of necessity, nor was Chancery reform a question for the disposal of which the existence of that Parliament need be prolonged. As regarded Protection, he could hardly reconcile the various declarations that had been made, but would accept those of Mr. Walpole, and avowed himself alike indisposed to the reversal and the modification of the Free-trade policy. He had no right to ask Government what they intended to do in a new Parliament, but the demand he made was not an unfair one from those who knew they had a majority, and he hoped that Ministers would not drive the Free-traders to a disagreeable alternative. It was, he reminded the House, not with demonstration but with a practical issue that they had now to do. They had so to act, that, in a few months hence, Protection might be spoken of as a thing that was past and gone, upon the deliberate verdict of a nation.

Mr. BAILEY COCHRANE condemned the system of opposition adopted by Lord John Russell.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that Ministers should receive all the forbearance required by their position, which was anomalous and unconstitutional, but which, being accidental, involved them in no blame. A dissolution at that moment, and in the state of business, was confessedly an impossibility, and, therefore, Government ought to be assisted in carrying forward necessary measures. Certain of the measures they proposed were absolutely required by the prospect of a dissolution. But he thought that Government, by every principle of good faith, were bound to take the earliest opportunity of dissolving, and, after taking the sense of the country, to call the new Parliament together as soon as possible, in order that the very important questions at issue might be set at rest finally and for ever. He could entertain no doubt whatever as to the way in which that settlement would take place. Re-imposition of the taxes on food was utterly out of the question, and nothing could be more detrimental to the higher classes than for the country to believe that they wished to lay new burdens on the bread of the population.

Mr. G. BENKELEY claimed a fair trial for the new Government. Mr. C. VILLIERS briefly replied, contending that that was no factious opposition which called on the Government to declare their intentions on great public questions before granting supplies.

Sir JOHN TYKKILL made a short speech in defence of the new Government, and expressed confidence that the result of the coming elections would be a return to Protection, in a modified degree, or at least to a fairer adjustment of taxation.

Mr. OSWALD charged the country party with seeking the restoration of Protection for the purpose of keeping up their rents.

Mr. NEWDEGATE suggested that if the Opposition were so anxious for a dissolution, they had it in their power to force it; but they feared to do so, because it was thought possible that the measures of the new Government on Chancery reform, for the defence of the country, and on other questions, would find more favour with the country than their own.

Sir A. COCKBURN complained that no answer had yet been given to the question whether Protection was to form part of the policy of ministers.

Mr. BOOKER spoke in defence of the Government, and strongly in favour of Protection.

#### SUPPLY.—NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee of supply on the navy estimates, when a vote of 39,000 seamen, including 11,000 marines and 2000 boys, and a naval reserve of 5000 men, was agreed to; also votes of £1,469,054 for the wages to seamen, marines, and naval reserve, and £506,578 for victualling, were likewise agreed to.

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

The House having resumed, afterwards resolved itself into committee of ways and means, and a vote of £8,000,000 was taken.

The Burghs (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. The Charitable Trusts Bill and the Copyright Amendment Bill were also read a second time.

The Sutors in Chancery Relief (Stamp Duties, &c.) Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

(Continued on page 242 of the No. with which the present Supplement is published.)

#### DR. REID'S PLAN FOR LIGHTING THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN the Appendix to a Report presented to the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, in reply to that part of the resolution in which Dr. Reid is desired to state specially what plan he would propose for lighting the House, he has submitted the following plan:—

In the lighting of a chamber such as the House of Commons, the leading desiderata are—

a. The introduction of a light so mild and equal that its use during the sitting of the House shall be attended with the least possible fatigue to the eye or any objectionable radiation of heat upon the forehead.

b. That it shall be manageable at all times, without incurring the necessity of altering or increasing unduly the ventilation required during the actual sitting of the House.

c. That it shall be capable of being lighted without the escape into the House of any offensive gas or effluvia, and without requiring any attendance in the body of the House, such as renders it impossible to adjust with satisfaction the temperature within previous to the commencement of business.

d. That in the employment of gas the finest quality shall be used, instead of the gas employed in the Session at the House of Commons.

To fulfil these desiderata, the following is the plan recommended:—

Let the space outside the inner glass at the windows be appropriated for the introduction of gas-lights. They can then be placed beyond the direct line of vision between all parts of the House where there are seats either for the members or for strangers.

I cannot hesitate to recommend the removal to some other place of the stained glass at present there, the substitution of uncoloured glass, and the formation of a chamber between the inner glass and an outer glass frame extending along the whole of the House, on either side of the windows. The recent erection of the upper corridor immediately under the windows and above the division corridors has given the most ample facilities for this purpose; a light iron frame would be sufficient for the glazing required, without interfering with the supply of light externally by day; it would be invisible when the works are further advanced, except on one side (from the Committee-room corridor opposite), and some windows from which a very partial view of the House only can be obtained; and, were it necessary, any peculiar form considered desirable might be given to the ironwork outside.

I have also to recommend that the panels in the central horizontal part of the ceiling be removed and replaced by others, the general form and configuration of the rest of this portion of the ceiling being left untouched. Essentially, these modified central panels would present a mildly illuminated surface, with a small central subued light or star, instead of the less luminous surface they exhibit at present; the architect having the opportunity, after seeing the effect of this light, of finishing them in harmony with any artistic effect he may desire, that does not compromise the leading object for which they can be used.

This mode of lighting would not only be free from all interference with the visible architecture within, unless the use of the panels be objected to, and on this point it is fair to request that opinions be suspended till it is seen, but would at the same time put the lighting on a much more harmonious footing with the warming and ventilation than it has ever assumed, either in the present House or in the late House of Commons, except in illustrations given in 1838 before the late Lord Melbourne, the late Earl of Bessborough, and the late Lord Durham. At that period the time then at my disposal in London allowed me twenty-four hours only to introduce the gas, to submit the first illustration that led others ultimately, both at the Houses of Parliament and at Buckingham Palace, to the conviction that gas could be used by proper ventilating arrangements without causing any inconvenience either from the leakage of gas itself or from the products of combustion.

On a question where so many opinions have been expressed, it may be proper for me to explain, particularly after the part I have had in conducting experiments for lighthouses under the Commissioners for Northern Lights, as well as in public buildings, that it has always appeared to me that the principal difficulties in the lighting of the House of Commons, which have caused so many changes within the last twelve years, have arisen from the fact being too much overlooked, that some approximation to the diffused light of day is the great object to be attained for the comfortable transaction of business. The illumination of the countenance is the practical end required, not the introduction of visible lamps, that become more and more objectionable in proportion as they approach to a lighthouse lamp, where the great object is to see the light itself.

It is on no small grounds that the removal of the stained glass windows is recommended, particularly where such great intensity and diversity of colour appears, but from the conviction that this will improve the light both by day and by night. In a chamber where so many valuable lives are exposed annually to such tear and wear of constitution during the transaction of public business, it is an object of primary importance to remove as much as possible all merely physical influences whose long-continued action is at least apt to fatigue it not to tell injuriously on the constitution. This step and the others mentioned would all so contribute to produce a much more homogenous light than has hitherto been secured, while the flickering of the present external lights would also be entirely obviated.

In these observations I have submitted a plan based on data accumulated at both Houses of Parliament during the last fifteen years, and confirmed by trials made in the House itself, so far as they were practicable, and in other places. It may be proper, also, to mention that a plan on the same basis was submitted in harmony with the ventilating arrangements introduced into the present House before the alterations in the ceiling and the introduction of the upper corridors took place, and gave facilities now available for external lights at the windows.

It appears to me that the arrangements submitted will produce the nearest approximation to the effect that wax-lights give, without their disadvantages, without the interposition of luminous points in the line of vision, if they shall not be altogether suppressed, and with all the advantages of which gas is susceptible in its distribution and arrangement, and in the continuous flow of a source of light requiring no attendance within the House itself.

No one who has ever taken a medical view of the question can fail to notice that the broad light of day is diffused and gentle, whereas in the lamps now used concentrated visible lamps of a power far beyond that of wax candles produce a continuous glare, while the reflection from the small concave surfaces gives varied beams of light below, proceeding directly through the curved glasses of the lamps.

By the means now proposed that daily and excessive interruption to the ventilation arising from the lowering, cleansing, and lighting of the present lamps would be entirely avoided, as well as all risk of accident from the fracture of glass, the dropping of condensed water, or any other accident or injury to which lamps suspended above the members are necessarily liable. (On Tuesday, at two o'clock, the attendants had not ceased adjusting the gas lamps at the entrance to the House.) It would also be practicable to use the very best gas, which is not in use at present, and hence one cause of excessive heat. As to the lamps in the division corridors, they require more power, a better quality of gas, a better system for the removal of condensed water, and means to prevent the metallic work giving out heat that might be objectionable in summer, before I could report favourably in respect to them, though the measures urged to prevent the dropping of liquid charged with copper from those in the Lobby will effect the object if executed. In the House this still takes place, but not so frequently as formerly.

On the whole, however, I should recommend, that, in the first instance, these lamps in the division corridors should be subjected to a further trial when the House is not sitting, as they have only been once used since the ventilation adapted to them was placed in better operation than it was when first used.

In the House Lobby it is still less an object than in the division corridors to have lamps free from objections that may be paramount in the House itself. And, though the standards supporting them become too warm, some modification may be made to enable them to serve the purpose for which they were intended, should they produce unsatisfactory results when tested by further experience.

Lady Howard de Walden and suite arrived at the St. Katharine-wharf early on Monday morning, by the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Tiger*, from Antwerp.

#### THE STEREOSCOPE.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Stereoscope must rank amongst the most interesting and most marvellous of modern discoveries. With the aid of this instrument we now possess the means of transmitting to posterity the exact image of all that is physically remarkable in the present day, at least so much as can be appreciated by the sense of vision. The public, and your scientific readers especially, are greatly indebted for the elaborate and highly interesting article which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January 24, accompanied with a selection of ingeniously constructed diagrams, by which the wonders of this discovery of binocular vision may be at once experienced and appreciated; but they who have not yet had an opportunity of witnessing the effect of photographic pictures in the Stereoscope can form only a small idea of the amount of astonishment they have yet to experience. When Daguerreotype portraits are first seen with the Stereoscope a feeling of regret is common to all, that this discovery does not date from a more distant time. What would not be the value of a stereoscopic portrait gallery of our greatest historical characters, including Shakespeare, presenting all the life-like character and resembling in every respect the reflection of the human face in a mirror. Unfortunately the examples of past wonders, a sight of which we must now more than ever lament the loss of, are far too numerous; but now we do possess this astonishing power, it behoves us to think of the future, and not allow coming generations to accuse us of a selfish negligence in not leaving to them a legacy which science has placed at our disposal. It is to be hoped that galleries will be formed containing all that is most remarkable in the animate and inanimate world of our own time, and that none of the great and beneficent characters of our day will pass away without leaving the light of their countenances for the admiration and laudable curiosity which real greatness must always create. To the generality of persons it must be inconceivable that the combination of two pictures nearly alike can produce such an extraordinary result, and as the curiosity to know something of the "why and because" of this matter will be felt by all who know nothing of the laws by which the effect of solidity or distance is produced, I may, perhaps, not be trespassing on your valuable space in attempting a popular explanation of how two perfectly flat pictures produce the effect of solidity. Like cause produces like effect; hence like effects result from similar causes: consequently, as pictures in the Stereoscope present the appearance of nature, it is reasonable to conclude results so nearly alike are produced by similar means. Before entering directly on the causes which produce the effect of solidity, it will be better to clearly understand the qualities of natural images or pictures in their relation to the organs and sense of vision. When a house or a landscape is looked at, it is found to possess a quality which no copy on a flat surface by the hand of our greatest artists can produce. This is solidity or distance, and the appearance of objects standing immediately behind each other. In using this term solidity, it should be borne in mind that distance is the same thing; since solids are only made up of the relative distances of parts of a single object. To these qualities may be added another, which is the painting on the retina of each eye pictures of the same object, differing slightly in perspective. This last quality is peculiarly the property of natural pictures, and which distinguishes them especially from paintings. Distance or solidity only enables single objects to produce this curious effect, in which we shall see the resemblance in stereoscopic pictures—the latter, indeed, being only an imitation of the former. Another quality in natural pictures is the necessity of converging and diverging the axis of the eyes when regarding different parts of the picture; to this may also be added change of focus. This latter quality is familiar to all who have used a telescope or an opera-glass, and consists of the slight adaptation of the lenses for different parts of the natural picture. These effects of convergence and divergence of the eyes with focal change are also peculiar to solid objects. It will be readily understood that, as objects are more or less distant, the pupils of the eyes, when regarding them, converge or diverge towards or from each other; objects placed nearly in contact with the end of the nose compel the eyes to converge to the degree of squinting, whilst with distant objects they are nearly parallel.

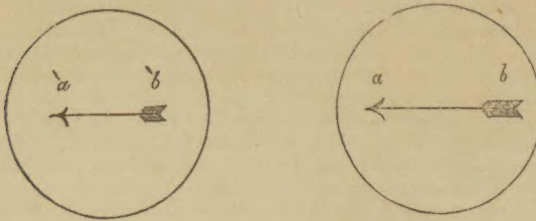
The accompanying Diagram will render this part of the subject quite clear. Suppose three objects in a direct line (e, d, f), and a third similar object in the position c: to the left eye (a) the object f would be invisible; and to the right eye (b) the object e would be also invisible, from the intervention of c; but f is always visible to the right eye, and e to the left eye; consequently, with a pair of eyes, these objects are never invisible. This is the simple explanation of the power possessed by two eyes to see round and behind objects. The convergence and divergence of the eyes may be shown by the same Diagram. The eyes, when directed on the object c, are more converged than when looking at d. In other words, c is seen at a much greater angle than d; the rays of light proceeding from c or d compelling the pupils of the eyes to approach or recede from each other. This opening and closing of the visual axis may be fitly compared to the same action in a pair of compasses, and it is by the quantity of this action going on with the eyes that we are enabled to estimate the relative distance of near objects. The eyes, then, may be simply considered as a pair of optical compasses, and the rays of light emanating from the object as the limbs of the compasses. The sensation or effect of distance results from the power which we possess with two eyes to see round and behind objects.

It has been fully explained, in the preceding Diagram, how we are enabled to see distant objects, although other objects may intervene; and this is greatly assisted by the necessary change of focus which, whilst it makes the distant object clear and distinct, at the same time makes the near and intervening object less visible. The quality of focal change becomes of more value and importance in cases where the sight of one eye is lost. It may not be generally known that a person suddenly deprived of the use of one eye estimates with the greatest difficulty the distance of objects. It would be almost impossible to snuff a candle with one eye closed, or even to place the finger exactly on any fixed point. The single eye, like the single leg of a compass, cannot at first measure distance; but, after some time, experience teaches the one eye to estimate distance by the change of focus alone, whilst with both eyes we feel and measure distance by the convergence and divergence of the visual axis. The structure of the eye has at all times been quoted as one of the most beautiful illustrations of design and natural mechanism, and certainly the additional discoveries which we may expect to be disclosed by the Stereoscope will not diminish our wonders at the minute and beautiful arrangements by which external pictures are painted on the mirror of the mind. We have, then, arrived at this conclusion, that, to experience the effect of distance or solidity, certain circumstances must exist to compel the opening and closing of the visual angle, in proportion as the eyes are directed to different parts of the same picture; but, as in an ordinary single picture, like the painting of a landscape, all parts of it are at the same relative distance from the eyes, it follows that the angle of vision is the same for all parts, and, consequently, the sense or feeling of distance cannot be experienced. It matters not whether we look at the foreground or background, there can be no mistake about its being on a flat surface; it gives rise to no feeling of distance—although the idea of nature may be skillfully represented, the most art can do is to imitate the impression of one eye alone. To produce the effect of nature, we must do as nature does: two pictures must be painted, one for each eye, and combined, to produce the sensation of one. This is effected by the Stereoscope, the compound image having all the qualities of the natural picture, each part of it compelling the eye to converge and diverge, as it appears more or less distant. This is the most remarkable part of the Stereoscope discovery, that two pictures on a perfectly flat surface when combined should necessitate the same opening and closing of the visual axis as is occasioned by a natural picture where the parts which constitute it are separated by actual measurable space.

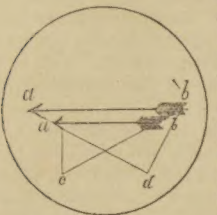
We will now proceed to examine the construction of the compound Stereoscope picture. It has already been explained that it is constituted of two pictures, each taken from a different point of sight



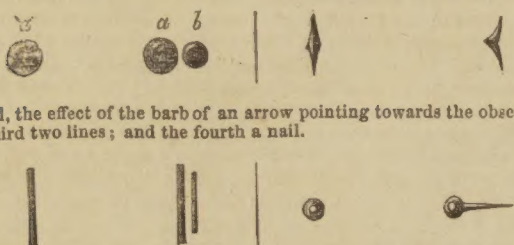
corresponding with the two eyes; take, for example, *a*, the simplest form of picture—an arrow standing in a vertical direction through a circle—it would appear to each eye like the Diagram. These two



designs being all that is necessary to produce with the aid of the Stereoscope the effect of one arrow standing through a single circle, with the barbed end uppermost, it now remains to explain how this effect is produced. It is important to know that in looking at natural objects both eyes are invariably directed or converge on the same point, and can only regard a single point at the same time, whilst the Stereoscope enables each eye to look at the corresponding points of two separate pictures. This is indeed the whole secret of this instrument, which, by bending the rays of light coming from each picture towards each other, enables each eye to regard a different image at the same time. In the Diagram of the arrows, *a* and *b* are corresponding points, the parts *b* being separated by a wider space than *a*: consequently, the eyes being each directed or, the parts *b* will be wider apart, or will have a greater divergence than when looking at *a*; and, as parts of the same object in nature give the effect of greater or less distance in proportion as they cause the eyes to converge and diverge, it follows, according to this law, *b* should appear at a greater distance than *a*, in other words, the barbed part of the arrow should appear uppermost. The annexed Diagram may assist the explanation: here the arrows are supposed to be combined, or stand over each other; the eyes (*c*) being directed on the corresponding points (*a* and *b*), the visual angle will be represented by *a* and *b*; and when directed on *b*, the angle will be *c* and *d*; but *c* and *d* is a much smaller angle than *a* and *b*; consequently, *a*, or the barbed part of the arrow, must appear the nearest; that such is the fact, may be proved by experiment. When this law is understood, the most curious effects may be produced by equally simple means; the addition of a mere dot, or a single line, to a diagram will be all that is necessary to make it stand out from the surface on which it is drawn. The following are illustrations of some of the simplest forms of stereoscopic pictures—the first is intended to produce the effect of one ball standing before the other; the



second, the effect of the barb of an arrow pointing towards the observer; the third two lines; and the fourth a nail.



An explanation of the construction of the first image will suffice for the remainder. The balls are supposed to be in a direct line with the left eye; consequently, the left image will be represented by one ball, and the right image by two. This diagram will also serve to show more forcibly how divergence and convergence of the eyes is produced by stereoscopic pictures: the combined pictures of the balls are represented in this diagram. The left eye, being in a direct line, can only see the ball *a*, and remains fixed on this point when the right eye is directed to *b*: a comparison of the angles will at once show that *b* must appear in the background from the increased divergence of the eyes. The singular part of eye of this case is, that only the right eye moves, whilst the left eye is stationary. A mere glance at any geometric stereoscopic pictures will at once show which parts should be in the foreground, and which in the background. All that is necessary is to measure the space between corresponding points of both pictures; those which are widest apart will appear behind those parts which are nearer to each other. In this Diagram the pair of pictures produce opposite effects to each other; the part which stands out in one is behind in the other. The law just mentioned will explain it. In the upper pair *a* is nearer to *a* than *b* is to *b*; hence the part *a* will appear nearest, and vice versa in the lower pair of pictures. We cannot, from vision alone, have the idea of distance; it is only when combined with the actual experience of touch or measurement that we can say one part is nearer than another. Nothing can be more subject to deception

than vision: as an example, the reflection of a natural picture in a mirror presents all the effects of distance; yet we know from experience every part of this picture is reflected from a plane surface. Again, the recently-discovered pseudoscope has the effect of making objects exactly the opposite of what they really are: solids look hollow, objects on the right appear on the left, the most distant objects look the nearest, objects approaching have the effect of receding, &c. A natural picture may, then, simply be considered as a picture containing effects which cannot be rendered on a flat surface; all the ideas associated with it, of distance, &c., are the result of a knowledge or experience which is quite independent of the picture itself, although they assist most materially in giving a character to the impression made on the brain. Colour also assists in giving an idea of the form of irregular images, and, in a certain degree, may indicate distance by its force or tone. The chief function of colour, by which is meant light and shade, is to assist in exhibiting the shape of objects when there is an absence of direct lines. A globe is an illustration of this—without light and shade it would look like a flat circle.

A few words in conclusion on the advancement of photography. The commercial or public application of photographic science in this country has been in a great measure confined to the action of light on metallic plates, although most beautiful effects may be produced on a more convenient and cheaper material, and it is probable that this branch of the subject will be more than ever investigated, since stereoscopic pictures on metal, from their weight, cost, and other inconveniences will not be so largely employed as camera pictures on paper. The public have not yet been able to enjoy the latter advantage, owing in a great measure to the practice of intimidation on the part of certain persons professing to have a legal monopoly of this vast field of photographic discovery. This absurd pretension must soon explode. No individual or number of persons can substantiate a just claim to a field so fertile, and worked by so many labourers. As well might a single man claim a right to the entire gold diggings of California or Australia. It is to be hoped future progress in the science of photography will not be hindered or obstructed by the narrow-minded conceits of men, whose chief ambition is to hang their names to the original discoveries of true genius; possessing nothing within themselves but a disgraceful love for patented monopolies, and the indulgence of a selfish tyranny, supported by law and money. The Smithsonian, Jonesotype, Talbotype, or any other of the human types, may affect to possess a unique claim to all future developments of photography, and may, backed by the lawyer, alarm timid investigators with notices not to trespass or poach on their domains; but we would earnestly recommend a combination amongst the large class of photographers, for the purpose of opposing and exposing this attempt at monopoly. When do we hear of Faraday, Playfair, Wheatstone, Hunt, and other eminent and honourable investigators, hurrying to the Patent Office for protection and monopoly? The true devotees of science require not the aid of law and parchment to secure the right of discovery—real merit, like good wine, needs no bush. We hope, therefore, in a short time, to be supplied with a collection of sun paintings for the Stereoscope, and with all the consequent

improvements, at a fair cost, representing the most remarkable objects as well as the most remarkable men in the world.

Stereoscope instruments, with the best construction of lenses, are advertised in your columns at a most reasonable rate; it therefore only remains to do away with other pretensions to admit of this wonderful and instructive discovery being enjoyed by all classes.

In the course of this inquiry many matters have been left untouched, through fear of confusing the subject; the chief object being to show the analogy between the stereoscopic and natural pictures in their relation to the organs and sense of vision. To the scientific man many of the foregoing explanations will appear unnecessarily explicit and tedious; but I trust, to the great bulk of your readers, I may have succeeded in making this beautiful and remarkable discovery intelligible: in that case I shall not have failed in proving, in this particular instance, like effects result from like causes.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIR WYSETON—Arms of Goodwin, of Upper Winchendon, Bucks: "Per pale or and gu. a lion rampant between three fleur-de-lis countercharged." We find no coat appropriated to Goodwin of Holt.

SIR H. Stratton bears for Arms: "Or on a chief indented az., three escallops arg. Crest: A hawk belled and jessed ppr." Arms of Fortibus: "Arg. a chief gu." Arms of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart: "Gu. a sword impale point downwards, blade arg. hilt or; between two bears' heads couped at the neck of the shield on a chief erm. a lion passant of the first, between two mascles az. Crest: A lion's head erased or, collared with a chain indented az." Arms of Joyce, or Jorys (probably of French origin) bears for Arms: Ar. three torteaux in bend between two bends gu. Crest: A demi-chevalier in armour brandishing a scimitar; all ppr." D. L. S.—It requires good interest to get a lad into the Royal Navy as a midshipman, and his subsequent promotion depends mainly on the same influence. Commissions in the navy are not purchasable.

J. T.—Arms of Telford, "Lozenge erm. and az." J. H. S. Swaneau—There are so many families of Scott, that, unless the county be indicated, we can afford no correct information.

JACK TAK—An examination must be passed.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the late Lady Robinson, the second wife of Sir F. P. Robinson, whose death we recently recorded, was daughter of Thomas Fernyhouse, Esq. of Stafford.

WHITLOCK—The arms are: "Az. a chev. between three birds arg. Crest: On a castle arg. a bird, wings displayed or." Another coat, viz. "Per fesse or and sa. a bond wy between two padlocks countercharged." was granted to William Whitlock, Esq. of Devonshire.

L. E. S.—The widow, in obedience to the rules of some society, should lay aside the emblems of mourning. The identity of the deceased certainly should not.

A SUBSCRIBER—No arms appear to the exact name in question, but there are to a family with a final s, or penultimate d.

ST JAMES—We think the lady, in contracting an inferior marriage, would lose her right of presentation at Court.

INQUIRER—graciously is not entitled to use as his own either the arms or crest of his maternal grandfather. The cost of a grant at the Herald's Office is seventy-five guineas.

A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER—By the extinction of the issue of the son you become entitled to quarter the arms.

M. R. C.—Arms of Sharples: "Sa. three crescents arg., between the points of each a mullet or. Crest: A dexter hand brandishing a sword ppr." We can find no motto. Arms of Midgeley: "Sa. two bars gemelles or; on a chief of the second three Catharine-wheels of the first."

SPARKWAY—If the Queen were single, she might marry a subject of any rank.

SCIPIO—Military commissions are not purchasable under the regulation price.

ETIQUETTE—The wife of a gentleman of the Privy Chamber would take precedence "of the granddaughter of a nobleman in the female line."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER of an ancient family is entitled to bear, on an escutcheon of his wife's arms, but he has no right to the crest of her family, unless he obtains Royal permission to assume her name and arms. The son of the heiress by her first husband will be entitled to quarter her arms, as will also any children she may have by her second marriage.

AN OFFICER, R. N.—Knighthood cannot be purchased. There are certain offices at Court to which the honour is generally granted, but may be bought—for instance, the Lieutenancy of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, which sells for about £7000 or £8000.

H. S.—The late Admiral James Noble descended from a respectable mercantile family settled at Bristol. His father was a distinguished loyalist, who sacrificed considerable property in the Royal cause during the war with America.

CORNBURIAN—The arms sent were granted, in 1614, to Roberts of Truro.

ION-RUS—Hollyworth and Hollinworth are the same family, traceable in Cheshire to the 15th century. The name was formerly spelt Hollyworth, and is evidently derived from the holly-tree, called in Cheshire "holly-tree," with which the estate on which the family was seated abounded. Arms: "Az. on a bend arg. three holly-leaves vert. Crest: A sag lodged ppr. Motto: Disce ferenda pati."

P. A. X.—Any motto may be adopted. The seal impression sent has been so defaced we cannot decipher it.

JACK GRANTY—Lady Catherine Carnegie is second daughter of Charles Noel Noel, present Earl of Gainsborough.

U. V. Z.—Possibly an examination of the pedigrees of Bullock in the "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry" may throw light on the subject.

D. S. P.—Arms required: "Sa. three paleas erm. on a canton arg. a lion rampant. Az. a cross saltire surmounted by a crown. The late Sir Charles Forb. a Bart. bore for Arms: "Quarterly 1st and 4th az. three bears' heads couped arg. muzzled gu. for Forbes; 2d and 3d az. three cinquefoils arg. for Fraser; in the centre a crescent for difference. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armour, ppr. garnished or, holding in the hand a Highland broadsword, also ppr. Mottoes: Above this crest, "Nec timide nec temere." Under the arms, "Altius ibant qui ad summum nituntur."

A. S.—Arms of L. S. granted, 1738, to George, Esq. four lions rampant, two in chief and as many in base, or. Crest: Out of a mural crown arg. a demi lion rampant, az., holding between the paws a mullet or."

IOTA—If a party die intestate, leaving a widow and children, one-third of his personal property will go to the widow, and the residue will be divided equally among the children. The intestate's brother has no right to any part of the property.

A SUBSCRIBER—The jubilee in commemoration of the 50th year of King George III.'s reign, took place on the 25th October, 1809.

ALPHA—Members of Parliament are privileged from arrest for debt when the House is sitting, and for forty days after every prorogation, and forty days before the next meeting. Our Correspondent is right in his correction: Lord Byron was born the 22d Jan. 1789; Mr Pitt died the 23d Jan. 1806.

H. H. Manchester—The pay of an Ensign in the E. I. C. service is more than that of an Ensign in the British, but the promotion is scarcely more rapid.

C. C.—Darwin, of Lincolnshire: Arms: "Arg. on a bend gu., between two cottices vert, three escallops or."

W. F. Z.—Arms of Fromond of Surrey: "For chev. erm. and gu. a chev. between three fleurs-de-lis or. Or. two trefoils in fess vert, a chief or." Arms of Fromond of Surrey: "For chev. erm. and gu. a chev. between three fleurs-de-lis or. Or. two trefoils in fess vert, a chief or."

AUGUSTUS—We can find no arms to the name of Giasion.

A Z.—By referring to the county history and the heraldic visitations of the district in which the family was settled, you may be able at once to trace the pedigree. The other sources of genealogical information are the parish registers, wills, and private papers. Arms of Salisbury, which date far back, are: "Gu. a lion rampant arg. ducally crowned or, between three crescents of the first." The arms are now registered to the name of Lindop.

A. H. F. C.—Inverness—The arms of which a sketch is submitted belong to the family of Barry.

S. S.—The title of Baron, conferred in 1735 on William Clayton, M.P. for Westminster, became extinct at his Lordship's death without children in 1752.

A SUBSCRIBER as INQUIRER—By the laws of the Herald's Office in England you are not entitled to the arms borne, but we think in Ireland or Scotland you would, as well as by the old fundamental principles of Heraldry, founded on prescriptive right.

GRIFF—It would not be fair for us to name any particular dentist. Rosanna, in the county of Wicklow, belongs to Daniel Tighe, Esq. younger brother of the Right Hon. W. F. Fowkes, Tighe, of Woodstock, county Kilkenny. Mrs. Tighe, the gift author of "Psyche," was the wife of Henry Tighe, Esq. and the present Mr. Tighe is the son of Mrs. Tighe.

ROSE—Apply by letter to the principal of the East India College at Addiscombe.

KINDER—The gentleman to whom our Correspondent refers did receive, we believe, the honour of Knighthood. A reference to the Gazette of the period will explain the matter.

A COUNTRY VICAR—Arms of Wood: "Az. three woodmen ppr, each armed with a club over the right shoulder, and a shield in front arg., thereon a cross gu. Crest: An oak tree ppr, acorns or."

S. L. S.—A man having no coat of arms of his own, cannot use that of either his mother or wife. Arms of Sherill: "Az. on a fesse engr. between three griffins' heads erased or a fleur-de-lis of the first, between two roses gu." Arms of Haselden: "Gu. a cross fcy or on a chief az. three round buckles of the second."

DEWENTWATER—James Red life, the ill-fated Earl of Dewentwater, does not appear to have had a brother or one on his father's side named John.

A. M.—The principal tincture is arg.

M.—The Rishope of the Bishopric of Eborac (England) never wear mitres.

J. H. P.—The first Duke of Northumberland (the grandfather of the present Peer) was originally Sir Hugh Sutherland, Bart. He married Lady Elizabeth Seymour, the heiress of the Percys, as well as the name of Percy, and was raised to the peerage by George II. The present Duke was known from his birth, and until his creation as Baron Frithburgh, as Lord Alington Percy.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—The husband of an heiress cannot adopt the crest of his wife's family.

CYMO—The son of the Prince de Joinville bears the title of Duc de Penthièvre.

A SUBSCRIBER—The Udders are an old Suffolk family. Their arms are: "Gu. a chev. between three garbs or. Crest: A garb or, encircled with a ducal coronet per pale az. and gu." KATTA—Earl Fitzwilliam is not a Roman Catholic.

M. I. KESTER—This is the fifth session of the present Parliament.

GARA Ipswich—There is no income attached to the appointment of a Privy Councillor.

A. B. W. Winchester—The new process for printing in question is described in No 513 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The address in question will be found in the Great Exhibition Catalogue.

A SUBSCRIBER, Chesham—Is not Zep the author?

K. W.—Apply to the Dean and Vicar of Lamb Ash, Old Kent-road.

P. A. M. Uckfield—The President's name was built of wood.

EQUANIMIAN, Sunderland—The Royal ship and racing house at Windsor are of Gothic design, built at the expense of the late Duke of Devonshire.

A SUBSCRIBER, THE BIRMINGHAM, BASSA FERRACES—The medal of which we have received an impression is well known in this country, and is to be found in the following works: "Medallic History of England," p. 8 n. 7. "Translation of the Legends," "On the blind marks of metal," "On their blind legends." It is hard to pick against the picture. "Come, see, live." "Thou art the great God and dost great things, as the only God."

J. R. G. K.—We cannot inform you.

RITH—We have not room for the sketch.

THE EAGLE—Lines declined.

CAUTION—Yours is a question for counsel.

H. C. G.—Declined.

G. Dublin—We cannot inform you.

SIGNA—Two cards.

H. S.—Esq. should be affixed in both cases.

G. P. O.—The age is 64.

DAGGERWOOD, Liverpool—Thanks.

BISHOP Lynde—Apply to a picture-dealer.

A. W. near Torquay—W. have not room.

SENAJ Kirby—Apply to the printer.

C. G.—We have not room for the lines.

STYLVA—Declined.

A. W. D.—The coin is of no value.

S. D. L.—We have not room.

#### NEW BOOKS.

NEURALGIA; its various Forms, Pathology, and Treatment: being the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons on that subject. By C. TOOGOOD DOWNING, M.D. London: Churchill, 8vo, cloth, pp. 375.

The French have a saying that "there's many a Napoleon in the ranks," meaning by that to infer that the greatest talent is not always to be found in the highest place. That this is strictly true in all other countries, there can be little doubt, and hence the advantage of any system by which exertion is stimulated and energies called forth that would otherwise long lie dormant. The present is a case in point. Dr. Downing would probably never have thought of writing such a book as the present, unless the council of the Royal College of Surgeons had proposed the theme for competition among its many thousand members. Having had great experience in the disease, and thought deeply of its nature, he sent in his Essay with the rest, and was fortunate enough to carry off the prize.

Having passed this ordeal, and being stamped with the approval of the highest authority in the medical profession, any judgment we might pass upon its merits may be considered superfluous. We can, therefore, only recommend it strongly to the attention of our readers. To us it appears a remarkably well written, lucid, and original treatise, and far more complete and comprehensive than any we have hitherto noticed. Neuralgia, better known as the Tic Douloureux, is a subject that has exercised the ingenuity and perplexed the judgment of physicians time out of mind; and if fixed and general principles can be adduced with regard to it, a real boon is conferred upon suffering humanity.

The Jacksonian Essay of Dr. Downing, suggestive alike of new views and novel treatment, will hence be regarded as a valuable addition to our medical literature. We may mention that the work is thickly interspersed with cases illustrative of the manifold forms or varieties of the disease.

A VISITATION OF THE SEATS AND ARMS OF THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN. Part I. By J. BERNARD BURKE, Esq., author of "The Landed Gentry." Colburn and Co.

Many works have been written on this subject, but on a very different, and far less comprehensive plan than the one before us. When finished, it will include all that is worthy of record amongst the mansions of the aristocracy, and without encroaching too much upon the time or patience of the reader. The latter object has been attained by a simple and compressed style of writing, and by a felicitous choice of facts narrated, omitting all details not historically requisite, or which have not some peculiar and romantic interest.

The plan of the work is skilful. It embraces the sites of the mansions, the names of the successive owners from the earliest periods, with a brief account of the most prominent characters amongst them, a description of each building as it was and as it is, with the legends and historical recollections attached to it, and a written picture of the grounds as well as of the neighbouring country. The whole is embellished by numerous engravings of the seats and of the armorial bearings of the owners, some of them being of superior execution. It may indeed be said of Mr. Bernard Burke, that, in this delightful volume, or rather portion of a volume, he has clothed the dry bones of antiquity with flesh and sinew, and infused life into the lifeless.

Such a work is not only gratifying to the landed proprietor, who thus finds himself and his mansion placed upon an imperishable record, but must be no less acceptable to those who delight in the story of the past. And how many romantic legends cling, like their ivy, to these old castles and mansions! How much of the great, the good, and the chivalrous—the echo, as it were, of other times—sleeps within their walls, and only needs such a magician as this author to give it a living voice!

LADY FELICIA, A NOVEL. By HENRY COCKTON. 1 vol. 1852.

The author of "Valentine Vox" and "Sylvester Sound," and other humorous publications, which enjoyed a wide popularity when published in a periodical form à la Dickens, here concentrates all his amusing talent into a single volume of readable dimensions; just such a volume as—"readings for the rail" being now all the fashion—would carry a man of wholesome appetite and unembarrassed mind very comfortably from Euston-square to Liverpool, with nothing to spare. Our author is fond of strong contrasts and eccentric points of character: now touching off with devotional pencil the personal graces of a beautiful blond of aristocratic lineage; now revelling in the gaudy finery of chains and paste rings of a haberdasher's shopman, who, by the way, beneath his absurdly-decorated bosom carries a good, rough, honest heart; now a love scene, now an elopement, now a conclave of village politicians. The story is founded upon a case of *tendresse* between an Earl's daughter and a plebeian shopman (not he of the mock jewellery), but who has received an education above his station in life. What ensues—how the course of their true love is made to flow, smooth or rough—we will not reveal, but content ourselves by giving, as a sample of the author's varied powers of description, a passage about electioneering politics, which at the present moment comes rather appropriately:—

In the celebrated borough of Sudbury, some years before the patriotic struggles of the enlightened freemen had won for it that political repose and Parliamentary independence by which it is now so peculiarly distinguished, there was a glorious electioneering contest between Lord Charles Jocelyn and Captain Coieraine.

The immediate cause of this contest was not at the time held to be extraordinary; it was, indeed, simply this, that Sir William Wardle, whom the freemen had previously elected, had lost his seat merely in consequence of its having been proved before a Committee of the House of Commons that he had performed divers acts of generosity, which, by virtue of a singular political fiction then in existence, were designated acts of bribery and corruption.

It may to some appear to be strange, that a man's generosity should have involved the loss of that which it cost him forty thousand pounds to gain; but such, notwithstanding, was the fact, and the only consolation Sir William had was that of strongly recommending his friend Lord Charles to those by whom that generosity had been experienced.

Lord Charles was a Blue; the gallant Captain was a Yellow—colours which at that ennobling period of British history comprehended all the political virtues; but, although in point of colour the candidates were opposed, their aspirations were equally pure and patriotic. They both aspired to the honour of representing in Parliament the views and feelings of the independent freemen; and, as those views and feelings were based upon the principle of bringing their votes to the best market, each candidate naturally conceived himself to be strictly, if not indeed peculiarly, eligible.

From this great principle of political economy those freemen were never known to swerve. Nothing could ever induce them to violate it. If not immaculate, they were, in this respect, immutable. Having the privileges of freemen, they exercised those privileges like freemen—they sold their votes to the highest bidder, to be collectively sold again.

They had no bigoted predilection for this or that particular faction—not they; they had no desire to keep this or that party in power: on the contrary, the more frequently the reins of government changed hands the more gratified they were, provided always that every change involved a fresh election.

It will hence be perceived that the honour of representing these highly enlightened freemen was sufficiently great to warrant strong exertions; and, as both the noble lord and the gallant captain had been inspired with an exalted appreciation of that honour, they resolved on doing all in their power to secure it.

The result of the petition against the return of Sir William having been with confidence anticipated, arrangements were made for the canvass before that result was absolutely known. Agents were appointed, committees were formed, musicians were secured, and blazing banners were displayed, while the public houses were all "open" houses, to which the philanthropic freemen daily flocked, with a view to the development of their love of enlightened liberty, by eating, and drinking, and singing, and shouting, and thus preparing themselves to fight for that glorious colour to which the superior amount of pay might be attached.

The history of the contest is worked out in great detail, and with most amusing effect.

THE POLICE AND CONSTABULARY ALMANAC for 1852. Edwin Sheppard, Blackburn; Towler, Manchester.

This sheet almanac must prove of infinite use for the purpose it is intended. It gives a list of every chief police officer, constable, and inspector in the kingdom, with their stations and the amount of their forces in each county, and various other valuable details relative to the subject.

Mr. Sheriff Swift, of London, has arrived in Dublin, accompanied by his chaplain, and received a visit on Monday from the Lord Mayor. It is rumoured that Mr. Swift's Irish excursion is connected with some electioneering object.

The Prussian Government has appointed a Lieutenant of Police, (Gret) to be stationed in London, for the purpose of watching over the movements of the German refugees here, and reporting to head-quarters thereon.



*NEW MUSIC &c.*

**MR. CRIVELLI** begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public that a Third Edition of **THE ART of SINGING** enlarged and newly arranged in the form of a Grammatical System, for the Cultivation of the Voice, may be had at his residence, 71, Upper Norton-st.; and at all the principal Music-sellers.

**"THE SLAVE GIRL'S LOVE,"** sung with immense success by Miss M. Williams at the concert of the "Glee and Madrigal Union," composed for her by **EDWARD LAND**, is published at **CHAMBER, BEALE, and Co.** 201, Regent-street.

is published at CHAMBER, BEALE, and Co. 201, Regent-street

**HENRY LOVELL and N. J. SPORLE.**  
Just published.  
**ST. VALENTINE'S DAY is a DANGEROUS TIME.**  
Key G, Time 4 4 Compass D to E.  
**DRAW ROUND THE FIRE.**  
Key G, Time 2 4 C-mpass D to E.  
**EVERGREEN LEAVES.**  
Key G, Time 3 4 Compass D to E.  
Sole Agent, G CASE, 32, New Bond-street.

**BALFE'S OPERA, "THE SICILIAN BRIDE,"** produced with the greatest success at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane. The following songs were rapturously encored:— "When we recall the happy scenes," sung by Mr Sims Reeves; "Come, give me love," sung by Miss Minnie to Miss Crichton; "The sorrow of the heart," Mr Willmore, 2s; "Friendship and love," Miss Isaacs, 2s.

CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**THE MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR POLKA,** composed upon "The Mistletoe Bough," "Here's a health," and "We won't go Home till Morning," may be had of Messrs. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**THE LAUGHING GALOP.** BY HENRY FARMER.—"This is one of those felicitous morceaux which at once acquire public favour. When produced at the Harmonic Society it immediately became the rage, and has been encored at every performance. It is admirably arranged for the pianoforte, and will be equally welcome in the drawing and concert room."—*Wide Revue*. Post free, 2s 6d.

J WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

**NEW SONGS.**—The **YOUNG LADY'S DREAM.** I'M A MERRY LAUGHING GIRL. Price 2s each sent postage free. Miss Perry has just introduced these two pleasing and effective songs. The 'Young Lady's Dream,' descriptive of the effect of nov-1-reading on a romantic imagination, is a most happy and original composition, one which must have extensive popularity. 'I'm a Merry Laughing Girl' is by the composer of 'A Young Lady

**NEW SONGS.—THE YOUNG LADY'S DREAM.** I'M A MERRY LAUGHING GIRL. Price 2s each (sent postage free).—Mr. Poulton has just introduced these two pleasing and cheerful songs. The first, 'The Young Lady's Dream', descriptive of the effect of novel-reading on a romantic imagination, is a most happy and original composition, one which must have extensive popularity. 'I'm a Merry, Laughing Girl' is by the composer of 'A Young Lady's No!' which Miss. Poulton has rendered so celebrated. The present is lively, snacking production, calculated to charm wherever it is heard.—"Musical Review."—DUFF and HODGSON, 63, Oxford-street.

**OH! CHARMING MAY.** Written by P. H. HATCH. Composed by G. H. RODWELL. Sung by all the public singers. This song, of which 33,000 copies have already been paid is the most popular in the day, and seems destined to an equal

**ITALIAN OPERAS, 2s each, in the PIANISSIMO**, full music size, with Overture and Airs, complete for piano, flute and piano, guitar and concertina.

vernal popularity. Price 2s, sent post free. Arrangements of the above for piano, flute and piano, guitar and concertina.  
J WILLIAMS 123, Chapside.

**ITALIAN OPERAS, 2s each, in the PIANOFORTE.** full music size, with Overture and Airs, complete for Piano-forte. "Norma," "Roberto the Devil," "Fra Diavolo," "La Figlia," "Masaniello," "Don F. Sique," "Le Domino Noir," "Nino," and 5 others; sent post-free for 30 stamps. "Le Prophete," "Les Huguenots," "Lucia," "Favorita," 4s each. Please be careful to order the "Pianista" editions.  
Offices, 67, Paternoster-row; and 16A, Argyle-street, Regent-street Catalogues gratis.

**HAYDN'S CANZONETS.—The Pianoforte.**  
NISRA for MARCH, No. 143, contains these 83x beautiful

**"YOU'LL MEET ME, WON'T YOU?"**  
 THE NEW HANDELSONS' LITTLE HENRY WEST

Songs, with English and Italian words. A very fine edition of a large folio page, price only 2s; Czerny's 101 Exercices (31 pages large folio, bold engravings); Meyer's 100 Exercises (31 pages large folio, bold engravings); and 50 Italian Operas, 2 each. Officers, 67; Paternoster-row; and 164, Argyle-street, Regent-street. Catalogues gratis.

**"YOU'LL MEET ME, WON'T YOU?"**  
 This extraordinary and lovely ballad, by HENRY WEST R., the talented composer of Jenny Lind's "Good Night," "Beautiful Dove, thou art welcome again," &c, is now published, price 2s.  
 A pretty concert lark in every stanza; the melody is ravishing.  
 —Musical Review.

H. TOLKIEN, King William-street, London-bridge.

**NEW SONG.—VALENTINE'S DAY**  
 Composed by J. H. POLLARD. Price 2s (sent postage free).

"'Valentine's Day' is one of the best songs that has appeared for some time, being of a descriptive character. It will suit either male or female singers, and only requires a limited compass of voice. Those who sing 'Philip the Falconer' or the 'Fairy's Well' will find 'Valentine's Day' a most effective and amusing composition."—*Musical Review*.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

“Valentine’s” is one of the best songs that has appeared for some time, being of a descriptive character. It will suit either male or female singers, and only requires a limited compass of voice. Those who desire to sing it well, will find it in “*Valentine’s Day*,” a most effective and amusing composition. —*Musical Review*.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

**CONCERTINA CLASSES.**—Mr. RICHARD BLAGROVE begs to inform Amateurs of the above listed instrument that he is opening a **LADIES' CLASS**, for the purpose of teaching them to play the instrument.

**CONCERTINA CLASSES.**—Mr. RICHARD BLAGROVE begs to inform Amateurs of the above Institute that the class in the CONCERTINA, for the purpose of giving Concerted Music, &c., which will commence on WEDNESDAY the 31st inst. and be continued every Wednesday during the season from Three till Five o'clock, at the CONCERT-ROOMS, 71, Mortimer street, where a prospectus of Terms, &c., may be obtained.

**PIANOFORTES.**—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have the best of every description, New and Secondhand, for SALE or HIRE.—201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

**PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES, first-class**  
Manufacture, for HIRE, with the option of Purchase, in town or country, packed free. G. PEACHEY, City of London Piano-forte Manufacturer and Warerooms, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

**PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES**, first-class Manufacture, for HIRE, with the option of Purchase, in town or country, packed free. G. PEACHEY, City of London Pianoforte Manufacturer and Warerooms, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

**THE PIANOFORTE BAZAAR**, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.—This extensive establishment is now open for the sale of New and Second hand PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &c., on commission; also for Warehousing and forwarding all kinds of Musical Instruments. THE PIANOFORTE BAZAAR affords to those willing to dispose of instruments an excellent opportunity for their immediate sale. Goods entrance Gloucester-mews East, by King-street or Dorset-street, Portman-square.

**PEACEY'S PIANOFORTES**, first-class Manufacture, for HIRE, with the option of Purchase, in town or country, packed free. G. PEACEY, City of London Pianoforte Manufactory and Warerooms, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

**THE PIANOFORTE BAZAAR**, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.—This extensive establishment is now open for the sale of New and Second-hand PIANOFORTES, HARPS, ORGANS, &c., on commission; also for Warehousing PIANOFORTES and all kinds of Musical Instruments. THE PIANOFORTE BAZAAR affords to those willing to dispose of instruments an excellent opportunity for their immediate sale. Goods entrance Gloucester-mews East, by King-street or Dorset-street, Portman-square.

**TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA ROYAL MINUT** PIANOFORTES, nearly 7 octaves, G & F flat, metal plate, with all late improvements, in mahogany, rose, maple, walnut, or zebrawood. The great peculiarity and worth of these Pianos is, that they will stand any climate without injuring the delicacy of their original beautiful tone and touch.—TOLKIEN, manufacturer, 27, 28, and King William-street, London-bridge. Drawings post free.

**PIANOFORTES** at Manufacturing Prices, Messrs HOLLERNESSE and CO, 444, New Oxford-street, London, beg to inform their friends and the public that they

reduced the price of their Piccolo Pizzoforte, in rosewood, self-upright or walnut-tree-wood cases, to 25 guineas each. These beautiful instruments are of sixteen (G to A) in compass, combine all the latest improvements, are possessed of amazing power, combined with sweetness of tone, and finished with the same care and attention to workmanship as has hitherto distinguished their manufacture. Warranted for five years. Price reduced to £10.0.0. Cash or by instalment. Write for particulars to Messrs. Broadwood, Colliard, Ewart, and other makers, from whom they can be had by Broadwood, Colliard, Ewart, from £10.-N.B. Every description of musical instrument tuned, repaired, and taken in charge.

reduced the price of their Piccolo Pianosforte, in rosewood, self or walnut-tree wood cases, to 25 guineas each. These beautiful instruments are 6½ octaves (C to A) in compass, combine all the latest improvements, are possessed of amazing power, combined with a sweet tone, and finished with the same care and attention which has hitherto distinguished their manufacture. Warranted for three years, and exchanged if not approved of—A variety of second hand by Broadwood, Collard, Eiard, and other makers, from £10 and doubt a singe action Harpe by Erard, from £10.—N.B. Every description of musical instrument tuned, repaired, and taken in charge.

**HERR KENIG'S New CORNET à PISTON**  
—JULIEN and CO have just received a large consignment from M Besancon, and likewise from M Antoine Courtols, of Paris, of most improved Cornet à Pistons of all models, which have been thoroughly examined and approved by Herr Kenzig. Price £3 complete best quality. second quality, £2 6s. Brass and Wood instruments of every description (the latter by Buffet, Crampon, Triebert, &c, &c. Sole Agents. JULIEN and CO 214 New-street-W

**THE TEN GUINEA HARMONIUM**  
—The full compass of Eleven Octaves, a beautiful rich tone

never require tuning, is particularly suited for Churches, Chapels, Schools, &c. producing a sustained tone, susceptible of the utmost pressure. An extensive variety of HARMONIUMS, with the Pianoforte Hammer action, from 16 to 100 guineas. Warren's "Tut" for the above, 4s.—WHEATSTONE and Co. Inventors and Patent of the Concertina, 20, Conduit-street. Regent street, London. Messrs. Wheatstone and Co. were awarded the only Exhibition Prize Medal for Harmoniums.

mer require tuning, is particularly suited for Churches, Chapels, Schools, &c, producing a sustained tone, acceptable of the utmost precision. An extensive variety of HARMONIUMS, with the Pianoforte Hammer action, from 16 to 100 pipes Warren's "Tutti" and "Chorus" systems, and the "Chorus" and "Tutti" systems of the Concertina, 20, Consult-a-est. Regent street, London. Messrs W. and Co were awarded the only Exhibition Prize Medal for Harmoniums.

**COINS.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SILVER**  
THREEPENCE. Fine, 1 each. Sent post free on application to FRIDOLIN LINCOLN (Sole Agent for the Peninsula and Westminister-roads, London). He will also send, gratis, and post paid to any applicant, a list of Coins, with their prices marked.

**MODERN SCULPTURE.—A ST**

IV. TUEETE in Marble of SATAN, by Mr J. SHERWOOD WESTMACOTT, has been executed for Theophilus Bernard, Esq. by whose kind permission a limited number of Copies in Bronze intended to be produced under the immediate superintendence of the Artist, who has entrusted the manufacture of the Bronze to Messrs ELKINGTON and Co., of 20 and 22, Regent-street, where a Model of the Statue will be shown, and Subscriptions received.

THE TUSTE in Marble of SATAN, by Mr. J. SHERWOOD WENHAM, has been executed for Theophilus Barnard, by whose kind permission a limited number of Copies in Bronze intended to be produced under the immediate superintendence of the Artist, who has entrusted the manufacture of the Bronzes to Messrs. KINGSTON and Co., of 59 and 23, Regent-street, where a Model of the figure will be shown, and subscriptions received.

**TO SCIENTIFIC AND OPTICAL EXHIBITORS.**—To be DISPOSED OF, TWO LANTERNS for DIS-  
SOLVING VIEWS, 10-inch Condensing Lenses with Fastings to  
match—Lenses, Interiors, Sculptures, Astronomical Diagrams  
with wheel motion, and other objects mounted on Slides. A Gal. Microscope, with  
slide object, ditto, Two Clocks for time and date; the whole  
having been fitted up with great care by Mr Cary for a gentleman  
intending to reside in India, who, having returned home on account of ill  
health, now wishes to dispose of them at half the cost price. Address  
H GOULD, W CARY, Optician, 181, Strand.

**TO SCIENTIFIC AND OPTICAL EXHIBITORS.**—To be disposed of, two lanterns for dissolving views, 10-inch Condenser Lenses, with Paintings to represent Landscapes, Interiors, Sculpture, Astronomical Diagrams with wheel motion, and Chromatope Slides; Gas Microscope, with prepared objects for ditto; Two Clocks for time motion; the whole having been fitted up with great care by Mr Cary for a gentleman intending to reside in India, who, having returned home on account of ill health, now wishes to dispose of them at half the cost price. Address H GOULD, W CARY, Optician, 181, Strand.

**CITY STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 21**  
 Finch-lane; R CLARKE'S thick cream laid obverse envelope 6d per 100; full-size notepaper, five quires for 9s; foolscap, 6d per quire. Every description of commercial and general stationery equally cheap. Arms, crests, coronets, or initials stamped on paper and envelopes, free of charge. Dies, cost price. Heraldic ornaments and commercial engravings—letterpress, copperplate, and lithographic printing, and account-book manuscript. Cheap illustrated French and English books, by Daloz, Dumas, Sue, Sand, &c. Catalogues gratis. R CLARKE'S News-agency and Advertising-office 21, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London.

## CITY STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 21

Finch-line; R CLARKE'S thick cream laid adhesive envelopes 5d per 100; full-size notepaper, 6s6d quires for 91; foolscap, 6d per 100. Every article at the lowest commercial and general stationery prices. Army, crest, coronet, or initials stamped on paper and envelopes, free of charge. Dies, cut price. Heraldic, ornamental and commercial engraving—letterspress, copperplate, and lithographic printing, and account-keeping machinery. Clasp illustrated envelopes, complete, from 3d each. By Balzac, Dumas, Sue, Sand, &c. Catalogues gratis. R CLARKE'S News-agency and Advertising-office, 21, Finch-line, Cornhill, London.

**THE BEST MATTING and MATS of**  
COCOA-NUT FIBRE—The Jury of Class 28 Great Exhibition, awarded the Prize Medal to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill London.

**ALLNUTTS' FRUIT LOZENGES,** for  
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, &c Prepared solely  
from the Black Currant.

Be careful to ask for "Allnutts' Fruit Lozenges," prepared only

**ALLNUTS' FRUIT LOZENGES,** for  
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, &c Prepared solely  
from the Black Warrant.  
Be careful to ask for "Allnut's Fruit Lozenges," prepared only by  
the Proprietors, Allnut & Son, Queen street, Portree.  
This medicine is the best for all the above complaints, and is beneficial  
in all cases. Sold in Boxes, 2s 6d each, and in large boxes (on contain-  
three), at 2s 6d each, by all Patent Medicine Vendors in the  
Kingdom: where also may be had, prepared by the above, ALOMA-  
TIC FRUIT CATHARTIC, & FRUIT LAXATIVE. Its principal advan-  
tages are the quickness and certainty of its smothering, and its very great  
fragrance. Sold in Packets, 6d each.

the Proprietors, Innitt and Son, Qu'en street, Portland.  
Public Breakers and Kinkers will find them peculiarly beneficial.  
They are sold in small and large boxes (one containing  
three), at 2s 6d each, by all Patent Medicine Vendors in  
Kingdom: where also may be had, prepared by the above, AROMA-  
TIC FUMIGATING or PASTILLE PAPER. Its principal advantage  
are the quickness and certainty of its smouldering, and its very agree-  
able fragrance. Sold in Packets, 6d each.

**CLAY'S PAPER TEA-TRAYS.—SELLING**  
OFF.—The whole Stock of Clay's superior Paper Tea-Tray  
and other jawaned paper and panier make goods are now selling  
off, at very reduced prices, at the old-established warehouse, King  
street—London. The proprietors, in consequence of the moral of their business  
being now fully premised, [O, Pall-Mall.

**CLAY'S PAPER TEA-TRAYS.—SELLING**  
OFF.—The whole Stock of Clay's superior Paper Tea-Trays and other new and useful, and cheaper, machine goods are now being  
off, at very reduced prices, at the old-established warehouse, King  
street, Covent-garden preparatory to removal of their business  
their newly-built premises: 10, Pall-Mall.

**AT the IRISH LINEN COMPANY**  
FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 40, Hart-street, Bloom-  
bury-square, is always to be found a STOCK of HOUSEHOLD  
LINENS, in every article of domestic use: Price and Quality un-  
equalled in London. Linen and Longcloth Shirts made to order, from  
30s per half-dozen upwards.—Established 1800.

**AT the IRISH LINEN COMPANY**  
A FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 46, Hart-street, Bloom-  
bury-square, is always on hand a large STOCK of HOUSE-  
HOLD LINENS, of every description of domestic use: Price and Quality un-  
equalled in London. Linen and Longcloth Shirts made to order, from  
30s per half-dozen upwards.—Established 1800.

**SUCCESS IN LIFE.**—"Next to a good estate  
and a good temper (says the 'Dublin University Magazine'),  
GOOD HAND-WRITING is the best auxiliary to push through li-  
th." This may certainly and speedily be secured, both by begin-  
ning and by bad writers, by the use of  
**FARNELL'S NEW WRITING SYSTEM,**  
in Six Copy Books, price Ths. per copy each.  
London: JARROLD AND SONS, 47, St. Paul's Churchyard; and  
order of all Booksellers.

**SUCCESS IN LIFE.**—"Next to a good estate and a good temper (says the 'Dublin University Magazine'), GOOD HAND-WRITING is the best auxiliary to push through life." This may certainly and speedily be secured, both by pen and by bad writers, by the use of  
**FARNELL'S NEW WRITING SYSTEM,**  
In Six Copy Books, price Three-pence each.  
London: JARROLD and SONS, 47, St. Paul's Churchyard; and  
order of all Booksellers.

**LISTS OF PRICES.**—JAMES LAW, 3  
LUDGATE-HILL, Carpet, Cabinet, and General Furnish-  
Warehouseman, sends (postage free) books containing a minute list  
every article (and its price) requisite for furnishing  
Splendid Brussels Carpets, 2s 4½d per yard; rich Tapestry ditto  
2s 6½d; best Brussels (last year's patterns), 2s 1½d; best Tape-  
(last year's patterns) 3s 4½d; rich Velvet Pile, only 4s 9d. Cab-  
Furniture and Upholstery of every description. Purchases upwa-  
of 400 sent carriage free within 200 miles of London.  
J. & W. Farnham, 11, Finsbury.

**L**ISTS of PRICES.—JAMES LAW, 31, LUDGATE-HILL, Carpet, Cabinet, and General Furnish Warehouseman, sends (postage free) books containing a minute list every article (and its price) in his trade, as follows:—  
1st 6d; Best Brussels (last year's patterns), 3s 11½d; Best Tapestry (last year's patterns) 3s 4½d; rich Velvet Frieze, only 4s 9d. Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery of every description. Purchases upwards of £20 sent carriage free within 200 miles of London.  
Observe.—JAMES LAW, 31, Ludgate-hill.

**M**ESSRS. NICOLL'S WAREHOUSES are arranged in several Departments, under the management of skilful assistants, who procure the Best Materials at the most moderate prices, viz. the PALETOT, the TOGA, and other such garments, in the substances adapted for every season or climate; Uniforms and Offits, naval, military, or diplomatic; Robes, clerical, legal, or municipal; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Undersuits; and the Boys' Colours, the "Seam's" Liveries, &c. &c.—H. and D NICOLL'S West-end Agents at 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street; City, 22 Cornhill.

**M**ESSRS. NICOLL'S WAREHOUSES are arranged in several Departments, under the management of skillful assistants, who produce the Best Materials at the most moderate prices, viz. the PALETOT, the TOGA, and other such garments in substances adapted for every season or climate; Uniforms and Oxfords, naval, military, or diplomatic; Robes, clerical, legal, or municipal; Gentlemen's Plain Morning and Hunting Dress; Boats of Cordova, Servants' Dress, &c. &c. &c. J. and A. NICOLL'S West-end-dress is at 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street; City, 22 Cornhill.

**B**ERDOE'S Superior Light OVER-COAT. This well-known garment combines, with every quality essential to a really respectable article, that will ensure permanent satisfaction, the additional recommendation of being thoroughly impervious to rain, and has long been reputed one of the most convenient, economical, and elegant garments ever invented. For sale at 105, Mark Lane, London. A very large Stock for selection; also, of Morning Coats, Shooting Jackets, &c. &c. New Bond street, and 69, Cornhill (only).

**BERDOE'S Superior Light OVER-COAT.**  
This well-known garment combines, with every quality essential to a really respectable article, that will ensure permanent satisfaction, the additional recommendation of being thoroughly waterproof. It has long been reputed one of the most convenient, economical, and valuable garments ever invented. Price, 5s. and 5s. 6d. Not waterproof, 4s. 6d. A very large Stock for selection, also, of Morning Coats, Shooting Jackets, &c.—36, New Bond street and 69, Cornhill (only).

Divide about the bread bride-cake.  
Round about the bride's stake — BEN JONSON.

**WEDDING BREAKFASTS PROVIDED**  
in TOWN and COUNTRY by Messrs PURSELL, Cornhill near the Exchange; including Wines of the rarest varieties, and hire of Plate, China, Servants, and Carriages. Bills of Fare, &c. Terms, sent per post for any number required. A magnificent display of BRIDE-CAKES for selection. Ball Suppers furnished complete, including Lights, Music, and every requisite for a Table D'hôte, or any part of the country, for the management of Entertainments. Soups, Made Dishes, Ices, &c., carefully packed for country orders.—Messrs PURSELL'S, Cornhill.

Dide about the broad bride-cake.  
 Round about the bride's stake — **REX JONSON.**

**WEDDING BREAKFASTS PROVIDED**  
 IN TOWN AND COUNTRY by Messrs PURSELL, Corn-  
 near the Exchange; including Wines of the rarest vintages, and  
 hire of Plate, Chairs, Servants, and Carriages. Bills of Fare, w  
 Terms, sent free of post for the selection. All requisites for a magnific  
 of BRIDE-CAKE and Music, and the requisites for a magnificent disp  
 including Lights and Music, experienced Cooks, and Table Decorat  
 sent to any part of the country, for the management of Entertainm  
 ments. Soups, Made Dishes, &c., &c., carefully packed for coun  
 orders. — Messrs PURSELL & CO., Cornhill.

PAPER-HANGINGS, 1852.  
**THE NEW PATTERNS** are now ready  
 at COTTRELL'S, 500, New Oxford-street, which the p  
 are invited to inspect.

**"STEAM-PRINTED PAPER-HANGINGS.**—By this process pap  
 er-hangings can be made in one piece—120 yards in length—witho  
 joint, fault, or in pattern, beautiful in colouring, and of equal  
 in strength. The designs are of every description, and are  
 a perfect work of art, produced by machinery under unrivalled."  
 Patterns, with the table to measure rooms, forwarded on recei  
 two postage stamps. Builders and the trade supplied on order.

PAPER-HANGINGS, 1852.

**THE NEW PATTERNS** are now ready  
COTTERELL BROS., 500, New Oxford-street, which the public  
are invited to inspect.

"STEAM-PRINTED PAPER-HANGINGS.—By this process paper-  
hangings can be made in one piece—100 yards in length—without  
joint, fault or in pattern, beautiful in colouring, and of exquisite  
design. The designs are adapted to rooms of any description, and  
as works of art produced by the most celebrated artists.

Patterns, with the table to measure rooms, forwarded on receipt  
two postage stamps. Builders and the trade supplied on liberal  
terms.

COTTERELL BROTHERS, 500, New Oxford-street; also Bristol  
and Bath.

**CAUTION.—To Tradesmen, Merchants, Shop-  
keepers, Opticians, &c.**—Whereas it has lately come to the know-  
ledge, that some unprincipled person or persons have re-  
cently been imposing upon the public, by selling to the Trade and to  
the public, an spurious article under the name of BOND'S PERMANENT  
BLACKING. This is to give Notice, that I am the Original  
Proprietor and Manufacturer of the said article, and do not employ  
any Traveller, or authorise any person to represent themselves  
coming from my Establishment or the purpose of selling the said  
Blacking. This Caution is published by me to prevent further imposition upon  
the public, and to avoid injury to myself. E. B. BOND, 25, Abchurch  
Lane, London. The Widow of the late John Bond, 28, Long-lane, West Smith-  
field, London.

ATTRELL BROTHERS, 500, New Oxford-street; also Br  
and Bath.

**CAUTION.—To Tradesmen, Merchants, Sho**  
pers, Opticians, &c.—Whereas it has lately come to our kn  
ledge, that some unprincipled person or persons have in  
past been imposing upon the public, by selling the Trade and  
Mark of the said Firm, in connection with the said Firm's  
**MARKING INK.** This is to give Notice, that I am the Original  
and sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the said article, and do not em  
ploy any Traveller, or authorise any person to represent themse  
coming from my Establishment, or the purpose of selling the said I  
This Caution is published for the prevention of imposition  
upon the public, and to inform the public, that I am the sole  
and Widow of the late John Bond, 28, Long-lane, West Smith  
London.

**LIGHT.—PRIZE MEDAL for LAMPS.**  
Which are the best? No one can doubt, since a Prize w  
awarded at the Great Exhibition to CLARK & LAMPS. Cla  
Diamond Lamp, Lamp, and Lamp, are the best of the kind  
can be had at all prices. Clark's Vertical Lamp excels and entir  
supercedes the French Moderator Lamp, Clark's Pearl Car  
Lamp surpasses all other Candle Lamps. All are invited to thi  
rivalled display. The Lamps generally sold are extremely imper  
and thereby a great public wrong exists. What is more so  
than a bad light, and what more sure than a good one? How  
adequate to the festive season. To ensure the only good Lamps  
public must purchase Clark's Lamps, and have no other. The  
rivalled assortment is a ware on show at the Establishment of  
METROPOLITAN LIGHT COMPANY, 447, Strand, and 1, Adela  
Street, West Strand. RICHARD CLARK, Resident Manager, and  
the address.

**LIGHT.—PRIZE MEDAL FOR LAMPS.**

Which are the best? No one can doubt, since a Prize was awarded at the Great Exhibition to CLARK & LAMPS. Clark's Diamond Lamp is the best in the world for general use, and it can be had at all prices. Clark's Vertical Lamp excels and exceeds the French Moderator Lamp. Clark's Pearl Candle Lamp surpasses all other Candle Lamps. All are invited to this rivalled display. The Lamps generally sold are extremely imperfect and there is a great public wrong exists. What is more serious than light and heat without most enjoyment than a good one? How adequate is the festive scene. To ensure the only good Lamps public must purchase Clark's Lamps, and have no other. The rivalled assortment is a wave on show at the Establishment of METROPOLITAN LIGHT COMPANY, 447, Strand, and I, Adelaide Street West London. RICHARD CLARK, Resident Manager, will write down the address.

**VITALISM** the only known Science for the cure of the Sick, comprising all that is good, Allopatis, Homoeopathy, &c. To the friends of those afflicted with insanity, fever, the same, nervo-nerous, epilepsy, fits, convulsions, &c., &c., of spiritual nature, phlegm, prostration, and that large class of diseases which had not been cured by drugs and ordinary medical treatment kindly notified. MEDICAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, opposite the British Museum. ESSAY ON VITALISM, or, the Fallacies of the Faculty School. By J C LEE. Post free, Is. A Letter every Monday at 6 o'clock.

**VITALISM** the only known Science for the cure of the Sick, comprising all that is good, Allopathy, Homoeopathy, &c. The friends of those afflicted with insanity, Epilepsy, the same, nervousness, epileptic fits, cured in a few days; diseases of spirits, good piles, prostratus, and that large class of disorders, which had not aid by drugs and ordinary medical treatment, kind and merited. MEDICAL and PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, GHEAT RUSSEL-STREET, opposite the British Museum. ESSAY on VITALISM, or, the Fallacies of the Faculty System, by J. C. LEE. Post free, 1s. A Lec. ev. every Monday at 7 1/2 o'clock.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

**MONSIEUR HUGUENIN, Professor** of GYMNASTICS, begs to inform the Public that he has now SAID several of his NEW PATENT PORTABLE GYMNASTICA, each of which will stand in the corner of a Sitting or Bed-room, affording a variety of Exercises most conducive to Health and Strength, tending to produce the most perfect symmetry of Form and

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

**MONSIEUR HUGUENIN, Professor**  
of GYMNASTICS, begs to inform the Public that he has now  
SALE of his NEW PATENT PORTABLE GYMNASIUM, for  
each of which will stand in the corner of a Sitting or Bed-room,  
fording a variety of Exercises most conducive to Health and Stre-  
ngth, and tending to produce the most perfect symmetry of Form and  
of Deportment. This apparatus is so constructed as to admit of  
being adapted to the use of a single Person, or of a Family, or of a  
young male or vigorous bodily exertions. It is recommended to  
individuals whom delicacy, sickness, or inclement weather may  
prevent from taking out-door exercise; to Literary and Female Stu-  
dents; to Merchants, and all Persons of Studious Habits or Sedentary  
Pursuits; and to all who are desirous of affording or preserving  
sufficient firmness to the Loins, to the Neck, Curvature of the Spine,  
distention Nerveousness, &c.; and to all those whom circums-

of Deportment in the Appendix to the second edition of *De la Maniere de se tenir* (1774) and the three of physical strength, affording the means of becoming more manly or vigorous bodily exertions. It is recommended to all individuals who delicacy, sickness, or inclement weather prevent from taking out-door exercise: to Literary and Female Men, La. very Morose, and all Persons of Stodious Habits or sedentary Occupations, and to all Ladies who are subject to the distressing and suffering intemperities of the Chest, Curvature of the Spine, digestion Nervousness, &c; and to all those whom circumspect incapsitate from taking that bodily exercise without which the human frame cannot be preserved in health. The physical advantages of this method will be presented with the accompanying pointing and illustrated explanations of the various Exercises. To be seen at the Academ. Mus. HUGH KIN, No. 17, Lord-street, Liverpool, where orders are received and communications attended to.

incapacitate them taking that bodily exercise without which the man frame cannot be preserved in health and vigour. Each of these will be presented with a Pamphlet containing illustrated plans of the various Exercises. To be seen at the Academy House, HUGHS' TEN, No. 17, Lord-street, Liverpool, where orders will be received and communications attended to.

**LADIES' CLASS, Wednesday and Saturday, at One o'clock.**



## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

## NEW FICTIONS

**LENA, the SILENT WOMAN.** By the Author of "King's Cope," &c. In 3 vols. Just published.

**THE LILY OF ST. PAUL'S:** A Romance of Old London. By the Author of "Trevelyan." In 3 vols. Now ready.

**THE SCHOOL FOR FATHERS:** An Old English Story. In 1 vol. Just ready.

LONDON: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 65, Cornhill.

The following Works will appear with the Magazine for April.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY.

Embodied with above Two Hundred Engravings.

**NINEVEH and ITS PALACES.** A Narrative of the Discoveries of LAYARD and BOTTA; with Descriptions of the Sculptures, &c. By JOSEPH BONOMI. Demy 8vo cloth, 6s.; or, handsomely bound in calf, 12s.

\* In this edition will be contained, together with accurate Drawings, as a copy of the Assyrian remains recently added to the British Museum Collection.

## NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.—JOHNSON'S

**TOUR to the HEBRIDES;** complete in one volume, full of charming Pictures, price 2s. 6d., an form with "Boswell's Life of Johnson."

With this volume will be incorporated a complete Index to the "Life of Dr. Johnson."

Also, with the Magazine for April, the

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON COOKERY BOOK;

embellished with upwards of 200 useful and descriptive Wood Engravings, and Fifteen Hundred Original Receipts, embracing the whole Science of Art and Cookery. By FREDERICK BISHOP, Cuisinier to St. James's Palace, Earl Grey, Lord Stafford, &c. Demy 8vo, cloth, sprinkled edges. Price 6s. And,

**A STORY with a VENGEANCE;** or, How Many Joins may go to a Tale. By ANGUS H. REACH and SHIRLEY BROOKS. Illustrated by JOHN LEECH and others. Crown 8vo, in wrapper, 1s.; or, neatly bound in cloth, sprinkled edges, 1s. 6d.

LONDON: 227, Strand.

With the Magazine for April will appear, as the First Volume of the

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY,

Illustrated with above Two Hundred Engravings.

**NINEVEH and ITS PALACES:** The Discoveries of BOTTA and LAYARD applied to the Elucidation of the

"For the stones shall cry out of the wall, and the beams out of the timber shall answer it."—Hab. ii. 11.

By JOSEPH BONOMI.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY.

Price SIX SHILLINGS each Volume.

Illustrated Works are every day becoming more popular. The aid which Art affords in beginning to be more thoroughly appreciated by the reading public, and the education of the mind through the eye is felt to be not only of advantage as a source of refined amusement for the passing hour, but of more positive and permanent instruction. To meet the demand for works of this kind which has in consequence arisen, the proprietors of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY have the honor to announce a New Series of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY.

Each volume will contain upwards of 400 pages, full-sized demy octavo, printed on superior paper, and in a new and elegant type. The Landscapes and Illustrations will invariably be derived either from original sketches or from the most authentic sources. The Portraits will be as accurate and faithful as it is possible to make them; while the Architectural and Archaeological subjects will in all cases be entrusted to the most competent Artists and Engravers. Each volume will be handsomely and substantially bound, and will form an elegant ornament to the drawing-room table, as well as a useful addition to the shelves of the book-club.

The series will include Works of History, Biography, and Literature, and will in all respects be as varied in the subjects selected as the intellect and the wants of the present time demand.

227, Strand, Feb. 1852.

## NEW AND IMPORTANT WORKS,

JUST PUBLISHED AT NO. 227, STRAND.

In 2 vols demy octavo, price (Two Guineas or elegantly bound in calf, half-extra, marbled edges) £1 11s 6d.

## THE POLITICAL WORKS OF LOUIS NA-

**POLEON BONAPARTE;** with an Original Memoir of his Life, poured down to the present date, drawn from authentic sources.

These volumes possess great interest. Among the most important works of the France which they comprise are his "Political Economy," with the Scheme of a Constitution, published in 1832; "Ideas of Napoleonism," "on the Extinction of Pauperism," "Historical Parallel between 1688 and 1810," &c.

The volumes before us furnish ample materials for a sketch of Louis Napoleon. The satisfaction of curiosity, if not of sympathy, is provided for in this reasonable collection of the literary incubations of Louis Napoleon. The reading of the Memoir and the Works will awaken at once the laughing and the weeping philosopher."—Athenaeum.

\* These well-edited volumes are introduced with a clever and comprehensive memoir of the political life of the President, and conclude with a resume of a variety of important documents relating to the coup d'etat of 1851 and its subsequent "Morning Advertiser."

"To enable the public to form a proper conception of the man who is now the observed of all observers—who seems, but only seems, we hope, to hold the destinies of Europe in his hands; who is now the object of such a rapturous and engrossing more thoughts, hopes, and fears, than any other man; by collecting and publishing all his works, is an idea quite worthy of the one printing publishers of the Illustrated London Library."—Economist.

In 2 vols post 8vo, cloth, price 7s. or handsomely bound in calf price 14s.; 2nd Edition.

## THE LIFE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Written by Himself.

With highly finished Engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth, price 5s.

## THE PATHWAY OF THE FAWN: a Tale of the New Year.

Bound in blue and silver, price 5s.

## LADY FELICIA: A New Novel. By HENRY COCK-

TON. Author of "Valentine Vox," "Sylvester Sound," &c. &c.

On March 1. Volumes I and II, foolscap 8vo, 2s. 6d. each volume, or two volumes in one, cloth, gilt edges, 5s.

**HUC'S TRAVELS IN TARTARY, THIBET, AND CHINA,** in 1844, 1845 and 1846. The same, elegantly bound, two vols in one, in calf, half extra, marbled edges, price 9s.

New Ed. in 1 vol. post 8vo, cloth, price 2s.

## WILLIAM HAZLITT'S MEN AND MANNERS: Sketches

and Essays on Reading Books, on Cant and Hypocrisy; on Taste; a Chapter on Editors, &c.

**THE LILY and the ROSE:** a Fine Engraving by ROBIN-

BON, from a painting by KENNY MEADOWS.

Artists Proofs .. .. . 10s 6d.

India Proofs .. .. . 7s 6d.

"Prin's .. .. . 5s 6d.

Office, 227, Strand.

## THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED

LIBRARY.

IN MOSTLY VOLUMES.

Containing 350 Pages and 60 Engravings.

Price 2s. 6d., crown 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, top edges gilt.

**WORKS ALREADY PUBLISHED:**

1. **TO A. BOSWELL'S LIFE OF DR. JOHNSON,** complete in 4 vols, with numerous Portraits, Views, and Characteristic Designs, engraved from authentic sources. Handsomely bound, 4 vols in 2, calf half extra, marbled edges, 18s.

2. **THE BOOK OF ENGLISH SONGS,** from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century. With 50 Engravings from Original Designs.

3. **THE MORMONS;** or, Latter-day Saints: an Account of the Rise and Progress of this New Religious Sect. Illustrated with 40 Engravings from original sources.

4. **THE ORBS OF HEAVEN;** or, the Planetary and Stellar Worlds. A Popular Exposition of the Great Discoveries and Theories of Modern Astronomy. Illustrated with Nebulae, Portraits, and Views, Diagrams, &c.

5. **PICTURES OF TRAVEL IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE,** from the French of ALEXANDRE DUMAS.—With 50 spirited Engravings on Wood. Unbound edition.

6. **HUC'S TRAVELS IN TARTARY, THIBET, AND CHINA,** in 1844-5-6. Vol. I. Translated by W. HAZLITT. With numerous Characteristic Illustrations, and a Map of the Countries, clearly illustrating the Route of MM. Huc and Gabet.

7. **A WOMAN'S JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.** From the German of Madame PEFIFFER. In one volume. Unbound edition, with full-sized Page Engravings, printed in two tint.

8. **AND 12. MEMOIRS OF EXTRAORDINARY POPULAR DELUSIONS.** By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. Illustrated from scarce prints and other authentic sources. Handsomely bound, two vols in one, calf half extra, marbled edges, price 9s.

9. **HUC'S TRAVELS IN TARTARY, THIBET, AND CHINA,** in 1844-5-6. Vol. II. Translated by W. HAZLITT. The same elegantly bound, two vols in one, calf half extra, marbled edges, price 9s.

Imperial folio, enameled boards, price 21s.

## GEMS OF WOOD-ENGRAVING

New Edition, demy 4to, cloth, price 2s.

## THE HAND-BOOK TO THE PIANO-FORTE.

POPULAR EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

The 90th Thousand, price 1s. or Coloured, price 2s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON SPELLING-BOOK.

30th Thousand, price 2s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON READING-BOOK.

30th Thousand, price 2s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON INSTRUCTOR.

Just ready, price 2s. a new and most elegant Edition of

THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT (Authorized Version).

Beautifully coloured, price 3s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION: a Graphic View of the Interior of the Crystal Palace (3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches).

Office, 227, Strand.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

## Just published,

## A MAP OF THE SCENE OF the present WAR

IN KAFFIRLAND. Price 6d. plain; 1s. coloured.

LONDON: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and CO., 33, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

## Just published,

## MERCY to the CHIEF OF SINNERS.

By the Rev WILLIAM BLOOD, A.M. Twelfth Edition. To which is prefixed a Short Account of the Writings of the "Amazons."

Steamer "Arab" Profits from the sale of this Book will be given to the sufferers of the ill-fated "Amazon."

LONDON: SIMPKIN and CO. Brighton: W. J. Taylor.

This day, Fifth Edition, revised, with Woodcuts, post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

## THE HAND: its Mechanism and Vital En-

dowments, as evincing Deity. By SIR CHARLES BELL, F.R.S., and F.R.C.S.

Farming one of the Br. dewar Treatise.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

## CARDINAL WOLSEY

In small 4to (with Portrait), price 12s.

## THE LIFE OF CARDINAL WOLSEY.

By GEORGE CAENDISH, his Gentleman Usher. New Edition, reprinted from Dr. Wordsworth's "Ecclesiastical Biography," with the addition of numerous Historical and Biographical Notes.

RIVINGTONS, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

In small 8vo, price 6s. The Third Edition of

## SICKNESS, its TRIALS and BLESSINGS.

An Appendix is now added, containing Suggestions to persons in attendance on the Sick and Dying.

RIVINGTONS, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

## Just published,

## THE MANUAL OF BOOK-KEEPING; or,

Practical Instructions to the Manufacturer, Merchant, Dealer, and Retail Tradesman, in the keeping and balancing their books in an easy and simple manner; to which is added, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons, a complete set of Account Books for an entire Year. By AN EXPERIENCED CLERK.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL, Fleet-street, in cloth, 4s.

## NEW WORK BY THE HON. MRS. ANDERSON.

In 3 vols small 8vo, price 12s.

## THE THREE PATHS; or, Truth, Vanity,

and Profession: a Tale. By the Hon. Mrs. ANDERSON. RIVINGTONS, St. Paul's Churchyard and Waterloo-place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Authors, a

PRACTICAL RELIGION EXEMPLIFIED BY LETTERS and PARABLES from the Life of the late Rev ROBERT ANDERSON, of Brighton. Fifth Edition 6s.

Just published, Fourth Edition, price 6d.; post free for 10 stamps; or, by the new postal arrangements, 10 Copies free for 5s.

## THE FARMERS' and COTTAGERS' GUIDE.

By ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Horticulturist to the Irish National Board of Education, &c.

"We cannot too strongly recommend this little work, and we hope that country gentlemen and all benevolent persons will find it of extensive use among the small farmers and cottagers throughout the country."—*Cardinal and Farmer's Journal*.

LONDON: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, 5, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

## CRABE'S TECHNICAL DICTIONARY.

Just published, price 7s. 6d. extra cloth.

## A TECHNICAL DICTIONARY; or, a Dic-

tionary explaining all Terms of Art and Science. By GEORGE CRABE, Esq., M.A., Author of "The Dictionary of Synonyms," &c.

"The great merit of this explanation is its brevity, and the manner in which the compiler has done his task is most satisfactory."—*Art Journal*, Jan. 1852.

LONDON: W. MAXWELL, 31, Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn.

Now ready, price in limp roan, 2s. 6d.; as a pocket-book, 4s. 6d.

## RUFFY'S GUIDE TO THE TURF; or Pocket

Racing Companion, for 1852.

CONTENTS:—A complete Calendar of the Races in 1851—the Nominations for 1852, and for the Great Stakes in 1853—Colours of the Riders—Laws of Racing—Lengths of Courses—Winners of the Great Stakes—List of the Trainers and their Runners, and of the Jockeys, with their Lowest Weights, Masters, &c.—Derby, Chester Cup, and St. Leger Lot; and a variety of other information connected with the Turf in Great Britain and Ireland.

LONDON: ACKERMANN, Eclipse Sporting Gallery, 191, Regent-street.

## HISTORY OF THE PRESENT HALF-CENTURY.

In fifty annual volumes. In each now ready, Vol. I. entitled

OLD EIGHTEEN-FIFTY-ONE: being a

History of the Events of the past Year. By the Author of "Pleasant Pages."

Chap. I. The Progress of Intellect. Chap. 7. The Great Exhibition

1. General News. 2. Social Progress. 3. General Bad News. 4. Progress of the Government. 5. Progress of Temperance. 6. Progress of the Colonies. 7. Progress of Emancipation. 8. Progress of Education. 9. Progress of Science. 10. Progress of Literature. 11. Progress of Art. 12. Progress of Music. 13. Progress of Painting. 14. Progress of Sculpture. 15. Progress of Architecture. 16. Progress of Gardening. 17. Progress of Agriculture. 18. Progress of Commerce. 19. Progress of Industry. 20. Progress of Wealth. 21. Progress of Power. 22. Progress of Knowledge. 23. Progress of Wisdom. 24. Progress of Virtue. 25. Progress of Honour. 26. Progress of Fame. 27. Progress of Glory. 28. Progress of Immortality. 29. Progress of Salvation. 30. Progress of Heaven. 31. Progress of Hell. 32. Progress of Judgment. 33. Progress of Reward. 34. Progress of Punishment. 35. Progress of Mercy. 36. Progress of Grace. 37. Progress of Love. 38. Progress of Peace. 39. Progress of Joy. 40. Progress of Hope. 41. Progress of Faith. 42. Progress of Charity. 43. Progress of Kindness. 44. Progress of Gentleness. 45. Progress of Meekness. 46. Progress of Patience. 47. Progress of Mildness. 48. Progress of Sweetness. 49. Progress of Goodness. 50. Progress of Beauty. 51. Progress of Grace. 52. Progress of Honour. 53. Progress of Fame. 54. Progress of Glory. 55. Progress of Immortality. 56. Progress of Salvation. 57. Progress of Heaven. 58. Progress of Hell. 59. Progress of Judgment. 60. Progress of Reward. 61. Progress of Punishment. 62. Progress of Mercy. 63. Progress of Grace. 64. Progress of Love. 65. Progress of Peace. 66. Progress of Joy. 67. Progress of Hope. 68. Progress of Faith. 69. Progress of Charity. 70. Progress of Kindness. 71. Progress of Gentleness. 72. Progress of Meekness. 73. Progress of Patience. 74. Progress of Mildness. 75. Progress of Sweetness. 76. Progress of Goodness. 77. Progress of Beauty. 78. Progress of Grace. 79. Progress of Honour. 80. Progress of Fame. 81. Progress of Glory. 82. Progress of Immortality. 83. Progress of Salvation. 84. Progress of Heaven. 85. Progress of Hell. 86. Progress of Judgment. 87. Progress of Reward. 88. Progress of Punishment. 89. Progress of Mercy. 90. Progress of Grace. 91. Progress of Love. 92. Progress of Peace. 93. Progress of Joy. 94. Progress of Hope. 95. Progress of Faith. 96. Progress of Charity. 97. Progress of Kindness. 98. Progress of Gentleness. 99. Progress of Meekness. 100. Progress of Patience. 101. Progress of Mildness. 102. Progress of Sweetness. 103. Progress of Goodness. 104. Progress of Beauty. 105. Progress of Grace. 106. Progress of Honour. 107. Progress of Fame. 108. Progress of Glory. 109. Progress of Immortality. 110. Progress of Salvation. 111. Progress of Heaven. 112. Progress of Hell. 113. Progress of Judgment. 114. Progress of Reward. 115. Progress of Punishment. 116. Progress of Mercy. 117. Progress of Grace. 118. Progress of Love. 119. Progress of Peace. 120. Progress of Joy. 121. Progress of Hope. 122. Progress of Faith. 123. Progress of Charity. 124. Progress of Kindness. 125. Progress of Gentleness. 126. Progress of Meekness. 127. Progress of Patience. 128. Progress of Mildness. 129. Progress of Sweetness. 130. Progress of Goodness. 131. Progress of Beauty. 132. Progress of Grace. 133. Progress of Honour. 134. Progress of Fame. 135. Progress of Glory. 136. Progress of Immortality. 137. Progress of Salvation. 138. Progress of Heaven. 139. Progress of Hell. 140. Progress of Judgment. 141. Progress of Reward. 142. Progress of Punishment. 143. Progress of Mercy. 144. Progress of Grace. 145. Progress of Love. 146. Progress of Peace. 147. Progress of Joy. 148. Progress of Hope. 149. Progress of Faith. 150. Progress of Charity. 151. Progress of Kindness. 152. Progress of Gentleness. 153. Progress of Meekness. 154. Progress of Patience. 155. Progress of Mildness. 156. Progress of Sweetness. 157. Progress of Goodness. 158. Progress of Beauty. 159. Progress of Grace. 160. Progress of Honour. 161. Progress of Fame. 162. Progress of Glory. 163. Progress of Immortality. 164. Progress of Salvation. 165. Progress of Heaven. 166. Progress of Hell. 167. Progress of Judgment. 168. Progress of Reward. 169. Progress of Punishment. 170. Progress of Mercy. 171. Progress of Grace. 172. Progress of Love. 173. Progress of Peace. 174. Progress of Joy. 175. Progress of Hope. 176. Progress of Faith. 177. Progress of Charity. 178. Progress of Kindness. 179. Progress of Gentleness. 180. Progress of Meekness. 181. Progress of Patience. 182. Progress of Mildness. 183. Progress of Sweetness. 184. Progress of Goodness. 185. Progress of Beauty. 186. Progress of Grace. 187. Progress of Honour. 188. Progress of Fame. 189. Progress of Glory. 190. Progress of Immortality. 191. Progress of Salvation. 192. Progress of Heaven. 193. Progress of Hell. 194. Progress of Judgment. 195. Progress of Reward. 196. Progress of Punishment. 197. Progress of Mercy. 198. Progress of Grace. 199. Progress of Love. 200. Progress of Peace. 201. Progress of Joy. 202. Progress of Hope. 203. Progress of Faith. 204. Progress of Charity. 205. Progress of Kindness. 206. Progress of Gentleness. 207. Progress of Meekness. 208. Progress of Patience. 209. Progress of Mildness. 210. Progress of Sweetness. 211. Progress of Goodness. 212. Progress of Beauty. 213. Progress of Grace. 214. Progress of Honour. 215. Progress of Fame. 216. Progress of Glory. 217. Progress of Immortality. 218. Progress of Salvation. 219. Progress of Heaven. 220. Progress of Hell. 221. Progress of Judgment. 222. Progress of Reward. 223. Progress of Punishment. 224. Progress of Mercy. 225. Progress of Grace. 226. Progress of Love. 227. Progress of Peace. 228. Progress of Joy. 229. Progress of Hope. 230. Progress of Faith. 231. Progress of Charity. 232. Progress of Kindness. 233. Progress of Gentleness. 234. Progress of Meekness. 235. Progress of Patience. 236. Progress of Mildness. 237. Progress of Sweetness. 238. Progress of Goodness. 239. Progress of Beauty. 240. Progress of Grace. 241. Progress of Honour. 242. Progress of Fame. 243. Progress of Glory. 244. Progress of Immortality. 245. Progress of Salvation. 246. Progress of Heaven. 247. Progress of Hell. 248. Progress of Judgment. 249. Progress of Reward. 250. Progress of Punishment. 251. Progress of Mercy. 252. Progress of Grace. 253. Progress of Love. 254. Progress of Peace. 255. Progress of Joy. 256. Progress of Hope. 257. Progress of Faith. 258. Progress of Charity. 259. Progress of Kindness. 260. Progress of Gentleness. 261. Progress of Meekness. 262. Progress of Patience. 263. Progress of Mildness. 264. Progress of Sweetness. 265. Progress of Goodness. 266. Progress of Beauty. 267. Progress of Grace. 268. Progress of Honour. 269. Progress of Fame. 270. Progress of Glory. 271. Progress of Immortality. 272. Progress of Salvation. 273. Progress of Heaven. 274. Progress of Hell. 275. Progress of Judgment. 276. Progress of Reward. 277. Progress of Punishment. 278. Progress of Mercy. 279. Progress of Grace. 280. Progress of Love. 281. Progress of Peace. 282. Progress of Joy. 283. Progress of Hope. 284. Progress of Faith. 285. Progress of Charity. 286. Progress of Kindness. 287. Progress of Gentleness. 288. Progress of Meekness. 289. Progress of Patience. 290. Progress of Mildness. 291. Progress of Sweetness. 292. Progress of Goodness. 293. Progress of Beauty. 294. Progress of Grace. 295. Progress of Honour. 296. Progress of Fame. 297. Progress of Glory. 298. Progress of Immortality. 299. Progress of Salvation. 300. Progress of Heaven. 301. Progress of Hell. 302. Progress of Judgment. 303. Progress of Reward. 304. Progress of Punishment. 305. Progress of Mercy. 306. Progress of Grace. 307. Progress of Love. 308. Progress of Peace. 309. Progress of Joy. 310. Progress of Hope. 311. Progress of Faith. 312. Progress of Charity. 313. Progress of Kindness. 314. Progress of Gentleness. 315. Progress of Meekness. 316. Progress of Patience. 317. Progress of Mildness. 318. Progress of Sweetness. 319. Progress of Goodness. 320. Progress of Beauty. 321. Progress of Grace. 322. Progress of Honour. 323. Progress of Fame. 324. Progress of Glory. 325. Progress of Immortality. 326. Progress of Salvation. 327. Progress of Heaven. 328. Progress of Hell. 329. Progress of Judgment. 330. Progress of Reward. 331. Progress of Punishment. 332. Progress of Mercy. 333. Progress of Grace. 334. Progress of Love. 335. Progress of Peace. 336. Progress of Joy. 337. Progress of Hope. 338. Progress of Faith. 339. Progress of Charity. 340. Progress of Kindness. 341. Progress of Gentleness. 342. Progress of Meekness. 343. Progress of Patience. 344. Progress of Mildness. 345. Progress of Sweetness. 346. Progress of Goodness. 347. Progress of Beauty. 348. Progress of Grace. 349. Progress of Honour. 350. Progress of Fame. 351. Progress of Glory. 352. Progress of Immortality. 353. Progress of Salvation. 354. Progress of Heaven. 355. Progress of Hell. 356. Progress of Judgment. 357. Progress of Reward. 358. Progress of Punishment. 359. Progress of Mercy. 360. Progress of Grace. 361. Progress of Love. 362. Progress of Peace. 363. Progress of Joy. 364. Progress of Hope. 365. Progress of Faith. 366. Progress of Charity. 367. Progress of Kindness. 368. Progress of Gentleness. 369. Progress of Meekness. 370. Progress of Patience. 371. Progress of Mildness. 372. Progress of Sweetness. 373. Progress of Goodness. 374. Progress of Beauty. 375. Progress of Grace. 376. Progress of Honour. 377. Progress of Fame. 378. Progress of Glory. 379. Progress of Immortality. 380. Progress of Salvation. 381. Progress of Heaven. 382. Progress of Hell. 383. Progress of Judgment. 384. Progress of Reward. 385. Progress of Punishment. 386. Progress of Mercy. 387. Progress of Grace. 388. Progress of Love. 389. Progress of Peace. 390. Progress of Joy. 391. Progress of Hope. 392. Progress of Faith. 393. Progress of Charity. 394. Progress of Kindness. 395. Progress of Gentleness. 396. Progress of Meekness. 397. Progress of Patience. 398. Progress of Mildness. 399. Progress of Sweetness. 400. Progress of Goodness. 401. Progress of Beauty. 402. Progress of Grace. 403. Progress of Honour. 404. Progress of Fame. 405. Progress of Glory. 406. Progress of Immortality. 407. Progress of Salvation. 4